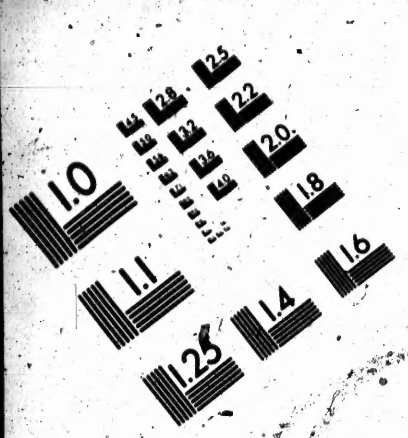

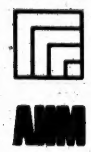

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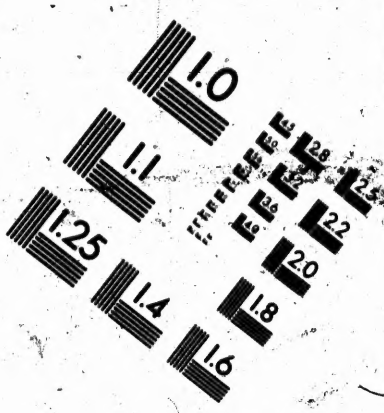

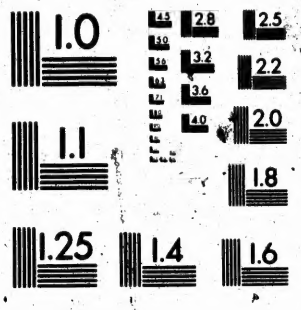

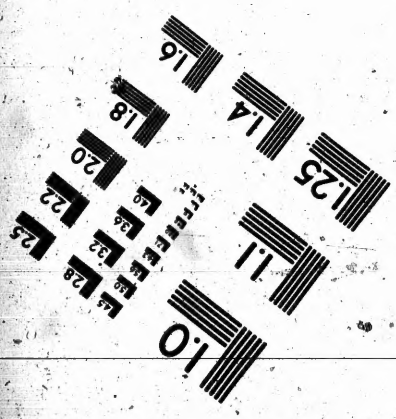

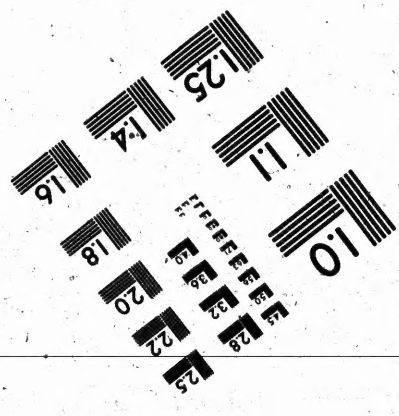

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☞ This pamphlet is a New Year's Gift, from the Editor of the Colonial Advocate to the Free and Independent Electors of Upper Canada, on the second Anniversary of the destruction of his Newspaper Office. He earnestly requests every friend to Canada to circulate the information herein contained, as widely as possible among the people. ☜

THE LEGISLATIVE

Black List,

OF

UPPER CANADA;

OR OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AND HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

By W. L. Mackenzie, Editor of the Advocate.

MOTTO.

The British Government wanted to tax the Americans, without letting them send Members to Parliament. The people of America resisted; and in the House of Lords, *Lord Chatham*, the father of Pitt, said, that they had "a right to resist," and that *he* "rejoiced that they had resisted."

"He who is taxed without his consent is a slave. He may call himself what he will; but, if he has no voice in the making of the laws, by which he is liable to be punished, and by which his property is taken away and applied to the use of others, he is, to all intents and purposes, a slave."

In Upper Canada, not one fifth part of the actual revenue raised by taxes, upon the people, is at the disposal of their representatives. They are taxed without their consent, and these taxes are appropriated, by the King's representative, without their authority.

Mr. Huskisson's conduct, as colonial minister, promises well. But it will be time enough to give the British government credit for constitutional conduct towards Upper Canada, when the system is changed. Another revolution in America may be prevented by a due observance of the signs of the times; but if it break out, perhaps the fleets and armies of England, with all the Brunswickers, Hessians, and other German mercenaries, which her gold could hire, would not quell it. A conflagration may be prevented at commencement, by the prudence of one person; but when it has spread itself and gathered strength, who shall set bounds to its fury?

"*Nunc aut Nunquam.*" (*Now or never!*)—Kilmorey.

THE LIBEL.

VALUABLE REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE CROWN LAWYERS.

Always anxious to inform our readers of the most important proceedings of the Colonial Legislature, we hasten to direct their attention to the report of a select committee of the House of Assembly on the petition of Mr. Forsyth, of Niagara Falls, loudly complaining of the conduct of the crown officers, and of a defective and partial administration of Justice. The report speaks a language not to be misunderstood, and we trust that a perusal of it will serve to stir up the dormant energies of the wholesome part of the population, and induce them to exert themselves manfully to clear the House of Assembly next election, of the Attorney General, Speaker Willson, Jonas, David, and Charles Jones, Messrs. Burnham, Coleman, Scollick, Gordon, McDonell, Beasley, Clark, McLean, Vankoughnett, and the whole of that ominous nest of Unclean birds which have so long lain close under the wings of a spendthrift executive, and (politically to speak) actually preyed upon the very vitals of the country they ought to have loved cherished and protected. No wonder it is that parliament should find its energies all but paralyzed, when such an accumulation of corrupt materials is left UNSWEPT WITH THE BESOM OF THE PEOPLE'S WRATH from out of these halls they have so long and so shamefully "defiled with their abominations."—[From the Colonial Advocate, of April 3rd.)

YORK:
Printed and Published, at the Office of the Colonial Advocate.—June 8th, 1828.

A PEEP INTO THE HOSPITAL.

The compiler of THE BLACK BOOK, commenced the publication of The Colonial Advocate, this day four years, on the eve of a general election, for the avowed purpose of influencing the people in their choice of representatives in parliament. He has now determined to make one more effort on behalf of Upper Canada, by printing and circulating, at an expense (to him) of upwards of two hundred dollars, an edition of a work containing the VOTES of the members of the present and of past parliaments; 2000 copies of which will be carefully distributed in every township and district in the colony, within a few weeks from this date. If the same corrupt majority which has upheld the executive in the present assembly, or a majority of persons of the same stamp, should again obtain seats in the provincial legislature, Mr. Mackenzie would feel it to be his duty to retire from the management of this journal (which he has hitherto published, more with a view to the public good than his own personal advantage) into the retirement of private life, satisfied with having intended well to the country, and under a firm conviction that any further exertions he could make, as a public writer, on behalf of a liberal, just, and efficient system of government, in this beautiful and interesting land, would only end in his own ruin and banishment (as it ended with his ill treated countryman Mr. Gourlay) without being of much service to the cause he has conscientiously espoused.

Mr. M., however, more happily anticipates a new order of things, under the administration of a Lieut. Governor of a very different character from the present priest-ridden incumbent; with an improved judiciary, and a House of Assembly, in which the better portion of society will be fully and fairly represented.

York, May 18th, 1828.

Note.—When our readers shall have perused the Black Book, they will be better able to judge of that editorial article in our paper of the 3rd April last, which was presented as a libel by the assize Grand Jury, by Mr. Roe, a candidate for the assembly, and held to be of a criminal nature, by the person who yearly swallows up £8000 of the people's hard earnings, as Attorney General, while his brother Peter is said to be in possession of a great landed patronage, and an annual income of £4800 of the public money.

No. 1.

THE GAGGING BILL.

Thursday, October 22nd, 1818.

The resolutions on which were founded the gagging bill, otherwise entitled "*An act for preventing certain meetings within this Province*," set forth, among other things, "that the electing, assembling, sitting, and proceeding of certain persons, calling themselves Representatives or Delegates from the different districts of this province, and "met in general convention at York," "tends greatly to disturb the public tranquility;" and regretted that "some subjects of his majesty," had "been deluded by the "unwearied and persevering attempts of the factious,* to lend their countenance to "measures so disgraceful." The last resolution recommended the adoption of measures "which may, hereafter put it out of the power of any designing person to or-

* The seditious persons composing the delegation, thus denounced as delusive, and disturbing the tranquility of Canada, were John Clark, M. P., Robert Hamilton, M. P., Major W. Robertson, and Doctor Cyrus Sumner, for the Niagara District;—Davis Hawley, Thomas Coleman. M. P., Paul Peterson, M. P., Jacob W. Meyers, and Daniel Washburn, for the Midland District;—Roderick Drake, from Western District;—R. Beasley, M. P., George Hamilton, M. P., and William Chisholm, M. P., for Gore Dist.—and Nathan Hicock, for Johnstown. Out of six of these men, since promoted to the legislature, only two (George Hamilton and Paul Peterson) have proved faithful to the people's cause.

"ganize discontent, and degrade the character of the province." Messrs. Mahlon Burwell, Alexander McMartin, P. Vankoughnett, John Cameron, Jas. Durand, J. Chrysler, Nelles, P. Howard, Hatt, Jonas Jones, Cotter, Swayze, and Z. Burnham, voted FOR THESE RESOLUTIONS.

JONAS JONES then brought in THE GAGGING BILL, which, while it remained in force, made it criminal in the people of this province to meet together and petition parliament or the king for redress of grievances in church and state, or to appoint agents or delegates. So that if the alien bill had been then set on foot, it would have been a crime in the people to have met in bodies to petition against it, and a high misdemeanour for Mr. Randal to have gone to London as their delegate. For this infamous and unjust statute voted, Messrs. James Durand, Jonas Jones, Isaac Swayze, P. Vankoughnett, Z. Burnham, P. Howard, John Cameron, Peter Robinson, *Nelles*, *Hatt*, *Clench*, James Cotter, and Isaac Fraser, (of Ernestown). Burwell happened not to be in the house when this last division took place.

No. 2. JOHN MILLS JACKSON.

This gentleman when he went home from Upper Canada to England in 1809, published in London a pamphlet, faithfully pourtraying the scenes of misrule and corruption he had witnessed on the part of the Lieut. Governor, and on the part of the assembly; entitled "A view of the political situation of the Province of Upper Canada." Mr. Jackson has since returned to the colony, and now resides near this town. The sentiments developed in his work are honourable to himself; and the conduct of the assembly towards him very discreditable to them.

On the 10th March 1810, the assembly expressed their abhorrence and detestation of his work, and voted it "a false scandalous and malicious libel." Among those who thus voted, we perceive the names of Samuel Street, Speaker, 1810; John Willson (Speaker 1828); Allan McLean (late Speaker), Peter Howard; Thomas Frazer; Levi Lewis; and Crowell Willson.—For this sycophantic act, Mr. Gourlay, in his statistics, terms the above named members, and those who voted as they did,—THE SCUM OF CREATION!!

Mr. Gourlay, very justly infers "that the abuse of power, at that time, and the consequent discontent, were strong inducements to the attempt which the Americans made to gain possession of Canada."

Speaking of Samuel Street, of the Falls, he says, "Mr. Samuel Street was, I "believe, the nephew of *Samuel Street*, who signs the address to Governor Gore, "page 330,—that disgusting address, blasting the open, frank, and manly endeavours "of Jackson to call attention from home to the state of Upper Canada in 1809, when "infatuation was in its most ruinous career." The address was signed also by two other miserable tools, namely Speakers Willson, and McLean.

No. 3. THE SPOON BILL.

On the 25th March, 1818, the Commons of Upper Canada, and the Legislative Council, unanimously signed an address to the Prince Regent, stating how much they were "impressed with a lively sense of the FIRM, UPRIGHT, and LIBERAL ad-"ministration of Francis Gore, Esq. Lieutenant Governor," and that they had "U-"NANIMOUSLY passed a bill to appropriate the sum of THREE THOUSAND "POUNDS, (£12000), to enable him to purchase A SERVICE OF PLATE, com-"memorative of" their "GRATITUDE."

In addition to this shameful waste of public money, they voted many thousand dollars to judges and others, as bonuses—thereby rendering representative government in the colony a farce and burlesque. For "THE SPOON BILL" voted Allan McLean, (Speaker 1818), John Willson, (Speaker 1828), James Durand, Jonas Jones, P. Howard, Mahlon Burwell, P. Vankoughnett, *Robert Nichol*, and the rest of the corrupt and politically unprincipled members of the legislature of that period; not one man among them raising his voice against these barefaced acts of public robbery.

DURAND was made register of Gore; and JOHN WILLSON, (pious John), went home and named his next child after the Governor, got his brother Hugh, who can with difficulty sign his name legibly, and himself, made magistrates; and added the inspectorship of licenses to the other rewards of his time-serving patriotism. (see No. 25.)

No. 4. THE PERMANENT $10,000, to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

After the bill granting $10,000 a year, for ever, to the lieutenant governor, beyond the control of parliament, and out of the pockets of the people, was brought in, it was considered so odious at first, that it was negatived; but (says *Robert Nichol*, referring to the journals), it was again brought forward and carried through all its stages, by the zealous exertions of that same MR. DURAND, who was one of the large majority of 16 to 6 who passed it.

MR. DURAND, in reply, instanced the terrors of John Willson, who had left his duty in the house, saying, "the times were too dangerous for any person to open his mouth."

MR. BURWELL defended his friend, honest John Willson.

MR. JONAS JONES considered that Durand's handbill was a libel on honest John Willson, as a private individual and as a magistrate.

No. 5. MR. GOURLAY.

Each wanton Judge, new penal Statutes draws;
Laws grind the Poor, and rich Men rule the Laws.—GOLDSMITH.

Notes taken, by *George Hamilton, Esq. M. P.*, of a debate in the first parliament called by Sir P. Maitland.

"JAMES DURAND. *Gourlay's productions libellous.* His followers honest, loyal, and most respectable men: so much so, that there were many present unworthy "to sit down with them. They stood forward, and almost alone, in defence of their "country. The convention was *a natural excrescence*, growing out of the liberties of "the subject. Recommended in reply to the Governor's speech to *allow it to dwindle "into its* NATIVE INSIGNIFICANCE."

"JONAS JONES. Gourlay, a *wretch*, guilty of sedition. His productions libelous. His followers the most loyal and honest men. Views with indignation the attempt to organize sedition."

"PETER HOWARD. Gourlay a great seducer, could persuade the people to "any thing. He (Howard) had opposed Mr. Gourlay, and had stated to the people "that they had no grievances: that they (the people) threw up to him the grant of "£3000 to the late Lieutenant Governor: *that this he could not deny.*"

"MAHLON BURWELL said, *he cared not for the people's opinions.* As a proof "of Mr. Gourlay's evil intentions he instanced the expression in one of his addresses, "'*surely when the blood of Britons has ebbed to the lowest mark, it will learn to flow "again*,' which he undoubtedly took to mean, that it should flow in the field; and "that it was an excitement to rebellion."

No. 6. *Places of Profit, Honour, and Emolument held by some of the members of the present or last House of Assembly, or by candidates for the legislature.*

John B. Robinson,—Attorney General; Colonel of Militia; King's College Counsellor; Welland Canal Director; Hospital Trustee; Allegiance Commissioner; School Trustee;

Z. Burnham,—J. P.; District Treasurer; Allegiance Commissioner; School Trustee; Lieutenant Colonel of Militia;

John Clark,—J. P.; Major of Militia; Ex. Canal Commissioner; Assistant to Adjutant General;

Thomas Coleman,---Major of Militia, &c. *D. Cameron*,--J. P.; Major of Militia, &c.

J. Crysler,---J. P.; Collector Customs; Public School Trustee; Marriage License, &c. Agent; P. M.;

James Gordon,---J. P.; Allegiance Commissioner; District Paymaster; Lieutenant Colonel of Militia;

C. Ingersol,---J. P.; P. M.; Harbour Commissioner; Lieutenant Colonel of Militia;

Jonas Jones,---District Judge, and Surrogate, Bathurst; District Judge, and Surrogate Johnstown; Member Board of Education; School Trustee, District Judge, Midland; Colonel of Militia; (see No. 28.)

C. Jones,--J. P.; Member board of Education; School Trustee, (brother to Jonas.)

David Jones,---District Judge, Eastern District; Major of Militia, &c. (brother to Judge Daniel Jones. "A Daniel come to judgment; yea a Daniel."

Arch. McLean,---Clerk of the Peace; Register of Stormont and Dundas; Member board of Education; J. P.; Colonel of Militia, &c. (son to the hon. N. M., Inspector of Taverns, Shops and Whiskey Still Licenses, Legislative Councillor, &c.

W. Morris,---J. P.; Adm'r oath of Allegiance; Member board of Education; Trustee of District School; Agent for Marriage Licences; Lieutenant Colonel of Militia; half pay, &c.

Alexander McDonell,---Sheriff Ottawa District, &c.

Wm. Thompson,---J. P.; Com'r Parliament Buildings; Lieut. Colonel of Militia, &c.

P. Vankoughnet,---Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, &c.

D. Bethune,---Lawyer, (worse than Hagerman); ex-student of H. Boulton;

F. L. Walsh,---J. P., Registrar 1 county; clerk surrogate ct; Capt. of militia, &c.

John Willson,---Speaker of Assembly; Inspector of Still & Tavern licences (*Vulgo*, Exciseman,); J. P., School Trustee, &c.

Hamilton Walker,---Coroner; Judge, D. C.; Clerk of the Peace; Allegiance Commissioner; Lieut. Colonel.

W. W. Baldwin,---Surrogate, H. D.; member Medical Board, &c.

James E. Small,---D. Clerk Crown; Capt. of Militia, &c. (son to the clerk of the executive council, brother to the clerk of the crown, son-in-law to the Surveyor General, brother-in-law to the District Judge of the Niagara District, and to the Registrar for York county.)

William Chisholm,---Burlington Canal Com'r; Desj. Canal Director; J. P.; P. M.; Lieut. Col. of Militia, &c. (Brother to the collector of customs for Burlington, and of tolls for the canal.)

James Hamilton,---Harbour Com'r; J. P.; Col. of Militia, &c.

Mahlon Burwell,---J. P., Col. of Militia; Harbour Com'r; Collector Customs; Registrar 1 county; school trustee; P. M.; Dep. Surveyor.

C. A. Hagerman,---Custom House Collector; Bridge Director; School Trustee; a Judge in Johnstown District Court; member of the board of Education; Provincial Aid de-camp; Col. of Militia, &c. &c. (Brother-in-law to Judge Macaulay.)

James Durand.---Major of Militia; Register of 2 counties; President Desj. Canal.

Alex. McMartin,---J. P.; Allegiance Com'r; P. M.; Major of Militia, &c.

Josias Taylor,---P. M.; J. P.; Colonel of Militia, &c.

Henry Ruttan,---Sheriff Newcastle D.; J. P.; Colonel of Militia; Pensioner, &c.

Joseph A. Keeler,---P. M.; J. P.; Major of Militia, &c.

G. S. Boulton,---Register 1 county; Major of Militia, &c. (son to Judge Boulton, and brother to the Solicitor General.

Wm. B. Robinson,---J. P.; P. M.; Lt. Col. of Militia, &c. (brother to the Hon. Peter Robinson, and to the Attorney General.

Daniel O'Reilly,---J. P.; member board of education, &c. (Father-in-law of Geo. Chalmers, and a slippery silver tongued ministerial tool.)

George Chalmers (new made) J. P. Lieut. of Militia, (son-in-law to D. O'Reilly.)

Elijah Secord,---J. P.; member board of education; Capt. of Militia, &c.

Peter Shaver,---Capt. of Militia; J. P.; Affidavit Commissioner, &c.

Benjamin Ewing,---Coroner; Captain of Militia, &c.

William Roe,---Captain of Militia, &c. *William J. Kerr*,---J. P. [new made], &c.

Alexander Rose,---J. P.; Captain of Militia, &c.

R. D. Frazer,---J. P.; Assistant to Qr. Master General; Major of Militia, &c. [son to a late Legislative Councillor.]

George Brouse, P. M. *John D. Smith*, magistrate, &c.

John P. Crysler,---Affidavit Commissioner; [son to the old one, of the same name.]

James Mackenzie,---Half pay officer; Light House Commissioner; late captain of the Frontenac; &c.

George Washington Whitehead,---P. M.; Captain of Militia; Coroner; Affidavit Commissioner, &c.

Archibald McDonell, ---Colonel of Militia; J. P.; Affidavit Commissioner, &c.

James Crooks,---J. P.; Colonel of Militia; Commissioner for oath of Allegiance, and Affidavits; Trustee of the public School, &c.

VOTES, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY---1st SESSION, 8th PARLIAMENT.

From 31st January, to 14th April, 1831. Copied from the Journals.

No. 7. *Sedition Law Repeal Bill.*---Against repealing the odious gagging bill [at its 2nd reading], voted Messrs. Alex McMartin, Hamilton of Prescott, Archibald McLean, Attorney General, Allan McLean, BURWELL, HAGERMAN, Alexander McDonell, and William Morris.

No. 8. MINORITY, in favour of allowing the holders of location tickets, for crown lands, TO VOTE for members of parliament, (although the said ticket holders, might have had no deed, and perhaps performed no settlement duties, nor paid fees):---Messrs. BURWELL, Walsh, Peter Robinson, Allan and Archibald McLean, JONAS JONES, HAGERMAN, Gates, Attorney General, and Hamilton of Prescott,---10. Lost, 25 to 10.

No. 9. MINORITY opposed to the bill for *repealing* the act appointing a provincial agent (Major Halton had been of no use as an agent.) Messrs. WALSH, Attorney General, Allan McLean, McCormick, and BURWELL. (Had these worthies had their wish they would have saddled £500 a year on the Hillier of that period, for twenty years to come, had he lived so long.)

No. 10. MINORITY opposed to the repeal of the £2500 permanent appropriation bill, (See No. 4.) and denying the necessity of resorting to economy and retrenchment. Messrs. BURWELL, Allan McLean, and Attorney General.

No. 11. MINORITY opposed to the bill giving the Receiver General a salary in lieu of poundage, and who wished to re-commit it after the third reading.---Messrs. Nichol, BURWELL, Attorney General, Bostwick, Allan McLean, Archibald McLean, P. Robinson, Alexander McDonell, and WALSH.

No. 12. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.---Minority in favour of increasing the salary of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General, and opposed to the report of the committee, who wished to sit again that day three months (to rid themselves of the matter) Messrs. J. B. and P. ROBINSON, Bostwick, Nichol, WALSH, BURWELL, Gordon, McCormick, Archibald McLean, Gates, and Robert Hamilton.

No. 13. Opposition was made to Mr. Wilson, of Prince Edward's motion "that "in order to expedite public business at the next session of parliament, a select committee be appointed to sit during the recess, who shall have power to investigate and "report upon the public accounts, and also to send for persons and papers."
Against it voted Messrs. C. Jones, BURWELL, J. B. & P. ROBINSON, Bostwick, Baldwin, RUTTAN, Gates, Morris, Robert Hamilton, Nichol, and Crooks.

No. 14. HALTON ELECTION, 1817.---I am credibly informed that when Henry J. Boulton had the effrontery to offer his services to *represent* this county, and when in his address of January 13th, 1817, he used the following language, "It will be my "constant endeavour to promote the interests of RELIGION, in the true spirit of "*christian benevolence*,"--he was supported and encouraged by John Willson: and that in those good old times, Col. Coffin, and a number of the corrupt tools of office in York, went up to Halton to aid *honest John's* own election. Into the truth of these matters his constituents may make timeous enquiry.

No. 15. OPINIONS CONCERNING ALIENS.
[Collected from the York Observer; 1823.]

DOCTOR BALDWIN, argued and voted in assembly that Mr. Bidwell, Sen'r. as a natural born British subject, had a right to a seat in parliament; but very strangely forgetting that the children of natural born subjects of his majesty are, by law, entitled to be considered British subjects, altho' born out of the King's dominions, was inconsistent enough to argue and vote, that Mr. Bidwell, junior, the present able and enlightened member for Lennox and Addington, was an alien and unfit to inherit, in this colony, the lands of his father. On Doctor Baldwin's principle, almost every person now in this colony, who was born in the United States after the treaty of 1783 is an alien. Doctor B. thought that because old Mr. Bidwell was not in obedience to the king at the time of the birth of his son, Marshall S. Bidwell, the candidate whom Robert Stanton, the returning officer, had rejected, the said son was an alien born.

DOCTOR BALDWIN moved, in substance, that Marshall Spring Bidwell, Esq. (being an alien) was not qualified to hold a seat in the assembly, and that Mr. Ham should retain his seat (tho' Ham had the fewest votes.)

MR. McDONELL, as appears by his speech, deeply regretted having given a vote the year before, against Mr. Bidwell, senior; he was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Bidwell, junior, the rejected candidate, was eligible to a seat in the assembly.

[It had been contended that the rejected candidate was qualified by the provisions of 4th Geo. 2nd, and 7th Anne, by which he argued that all Americans whose fathers were natural born subjects, were also natural born subjects themselves, and that his father being a natural born subject, the son could not be an alien.]

Mr. Charles Jones, considered both the Messrs. Bidwell, ALIENS.

Mr. Hagerman, thought so too, and was for leaving the question "to the interference of the executive."

One Law shall be to him that is home-born, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you.—Exodus, 12 & 49.

No. 16. Dr. Baldwin's opinion, of the RIGHTS possessed by a number of his constituents.

"He was opposed to delay. It *was thought* throughout the country that 7 years' 'residence gave a person a claim to naturalization *which was not the case.* The execu-'tive had, in some measure, countenanced that opinion, *but the law did not.*"

"Hail to that Land! whatever Land it be—which, struggling hard, is panting to be free."—Goldsmith.

No. 17. Mr. Crooks said the 30th George IIIrd "provided for the settlement of 'the emigrants. It could not be expected that persons would emigrate to this country 'for the sake of importing goods to the amount of £50. Were they to bring in their 'goods and not settle? Nothing could divest such persons of the rights of British 'subjects. The country was thinly settled when the act passed; and it was passed to 'induce persons to come in and settle, not as tenants, but as freeholders; the act did 'not extend to other colonies." [But Mr. Crooks did not vote as he had argued.]

Mr. C. Jones replied, that the 30th of the late king neither qualified emigrants from the States to vote nor hold property.

As DOCTOR BALDWIN'S motion exhibits a correct view of the opinions of certain members of the last parliament (1825) on what is termed the alien question, we record the vote upon Mr. Bidwell's eligibility.

For the resolution, [viz. that Mr. Bidwell was an alien, and could not sit in assembly], voted Messrs. M'Lean, J. Jones, C. Jones, Baldwin, Gordon, Hagerman, Burwell, Shaver, Vankoughnett and Bostwick, 10.---Against it, [and in favour of Mr. Bidwell's claim to the seat held by Matthew Clark], voted Messrs. Nichol, Randal, Hornor, Walsh, Pattie, Wilson, Clark, Baby, Wilmot, Wilson, Peterson, White, Ruttan, Kerr, Rogers, Chisholm, M'Donell, Gates, Hamilton, Morris, & Casey---22. Doctor B's resolution to reject Mr. Bidwell, was lost by a majority of 12.

No. 18. Vote on *MR. R. STANTON'S* conduct.

2. Resolved that the conduct of the Returning Officer, in refusing to allow Marshal S. Bidwell, Esq. to be polled at the said election, was an illegal assumption of power, in violation of his duty, and a high breach of the privileges of this house, as well as an infringement of the rights of the whole body of Electors of this Province. Carried by a majority of 25.

Mr. Ruttan was the only opposer of the above resolution; he conceiving of course, that Stanton, as Returning Officer, had a right to reject Mr. Bidwell, tho' highest on the poll.

Armies embattled meet, and Thousands bleed,
For some vile spot, where Fifty cannot feed.—Churchill.

No. 19. *WHO ARE ALIENS?*

Opinions on this subject may be gathered from the vote on Resolution 4.---"That the "said Marshall S. Bidwell, in so far as Allegiance is concerned, was and is eligible to a "seat in this House."

For the resolution, Messrs. Nichol, Randal, Hornor, Pattie, Clark, Wilson, Baby, Willson, White, Walsh, Hamilton, Kerr, Chisholm, Gates, Peterson, M'Donell, Rogers,

Wilmot, and Hamilton---10. Against it, Messrs. Baldwin, Ruttan, Morris, Casey, Shaver, Vankoughnett, and Bostwick---7. Carried by a majority of 12.

[Messrs. Burwell, the Joneses, and Hagerman, did not choose (it seems) to be present at this latter division.]

No. 20. *Monday, 12th Feb.* 1821.

In opposition to Mr. Nichol's motion, not to close the doors upon the public during prayers; voted, Messrs. Shaver, Jonas Jones, Attorney General, Vankoughnet, Robert Hamilton, M'Donell, Morris, and Alex. M'Martin.

No. 21. *THE YORK GOVERNMENT BANK.*

In order that the country may know who the men were who placed in the hands of the present executive, that tremendous political engine, commonly called the Bank of Upper Canada; the charter of which gives the officers of government, for the time being, the entire control of its funds and discounts. A fearful power indeed, when lodged in the hands of such an administration as the present.

The Attorney General, seconded by *Mr.* Gordon moves, that the Bill do now pass, and that the title be "An Act to establish a Provincial Bank, under the style and title of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada."

On which the house divided, as follows:

Yeas---*Messrs.* Bostwick, Crooks, Gordon, Pattie, Casey, Baldwin, Chisholm, C. Jones, Clark, *McDonell*, *Morris*, Attorney General, *McLean* of Frontenac, Hamilton, of Lincoln, Ruttan, Kerr, Gates, P. Robinson, Shaver, Burwell, *McMartin*, *McLean* of Stormont.---22.

Nays---*Messrs.* Randal, White, Peterson, Walsh, Wilson of P. Edw., G. Hamilton, Hornor.---7.

It was carried in the affirmative by a majority of fifteen, and the bill was signed.*

* NOTE.--It would seem that on this important division, *Mr.* Speaker Wilson, was not forthcoming. *Messrs.* Hagerman, and Jonas Jones, also appear to have been *absent* below the bar.

"If the civil government of a country has a right to impose one article of faith or "mode of worship, or to require any test or subscription whatever from its subjects, "respecting matters of religious belief, then it has a right to impose one thousand— "persecution becomes an obsolete term, and resistance to court-creeds, a seditious "daring of lawful authority. Admit these premises, and it follows of course, that the "saints and martyrs, who suffered for conscience' sake, died rebels, and expired like "fools.—STUART.

No. 22. The passage of the Attorney General's "Act, for the more certain punishment of persons illegally solemnizing marriage in this province," was supported by *Messrs.* John B. and Peter Robinson, Gordon, Burwell, Walsh, two *McLeans*, *Mc Martin*, Jonas and Charles Jones, Gates, Wilmot, Baby, Ruttan, Vankoughnet, Hamilton of Prescott, Shaver, *Morris*, Hagerman, and *McDonell*. 9th *March*, 1821.

By looking into the statutes for 1821, 1st session, 8th parliament, chapter 11th: you will find this precious law; some of the dissenters as they are called, will not find it very palatable.

No. 23. *MEMBERS' WAGES.*

A barrister observed to a learned brother in court, the other morning, that he thought his whiskers were very unprofessional. 'You are right,' replied his friend, 'a lawyer cannot be too *barefaced*.'

In order to make the representatives of the people, in this poor colony, totally dependent on the executive, and to deter men of moderate fortunes, but independent principles, from seeking seats in the assembly for the future, lawyer Hagerman, moved for leave to bring in a bill to deprive the members of Assembly of their wages; or, in other words, to put the liberties of the people into the hands of a few peddling Attorneys and government hangers on. In his motion he was supported by all the lawyers in the House, except Dr. Baldwin. The yeas were, Lawyer Robinson, *Mr.* Walsh, Lawyer Arch. *McLean*, *Mr.* Burwell, Lawyer Jonas Jones, *Mr. McDonell*, Lawyer Hagerman (the mover), *Mr. Morris*, Lawyer Allan *McLean*, *Mr.* Gates, *Mr.* C. Jones, Commissioners P. Robinson, & Hamilton of Prescott.---Twenty three voted on the other side, and this insidious motion fell to the ground.

No. 24. **THE SPEAKER'S SALARY.**

Mr. Sherwood, who was speaker of assembly, in 1821, was a barrister in good practice, a custom-house collector, had his pay of $2 per day, and his salary as speaker was $1600 a year. It was moved to reduce his salary to $800, and that just and economical motion was OPPOSED by Lawyers Hagerman, Attorney General, and Speaker McLean, and by Messrs. Kerr (the new candidate for Halton), McMartin, of Glengarry, McDonell, and Mahlon Burwell. It was carried, however, notwithstanding their opposition, and the salary was reduced, but the assembly still continues to allow the chief judge of the Upper House to receive $1600, as its speaker, for one quarter the work done by the speaker of the Commons.

No. 25. **CORRUPTION.**

MR. HAGERMAN contended that as long as it was in the power of government to bestow lands, &c. they would always exercise influence over the commons, if they pleased to do so.—*York weekly Post*, 1821.

The Attorney General said, that nothing had ever been brought forward there to his knowledge, that could render the independency of the Assembly even suspected, with the exception of whatever was done in 1816, of which so much was said.—*Ib.*

Note.—The Attorney here alluded to the Spoon bill, (see No. 3.)

No. 26. Tuesday, 11th December, 1822.

Mr. Bidwell, senior's Bill for An Equal Division of the Real Estate of persons Dying Intestate.

[This measure might, in such a country as Great Britain, interfere materially with the present order of things, but here in Upper Canada, it would be found a very beneficial and salutary enactment. In the present parliament it has often passed the assembly, to be laid under the table of the Upper House.—*Advocate.*]

Dr. Baldwin was much opposed to Mr. Bidwell's bill; he said, there never was a bill brought before the house which went so far to change the most salutary regulations of the British Constitution than the present: it aimed at a total Revolution in the laws, and weakened that power by which England became a great, a powerful and an exalted Nation. It was altogether a visionary scheme, and would be found ineffectual; *it might do in a Republican State, but not in a free government.* By the present bill if a man dies intestate, possessed of 200 acres of Land, it is to be divided amongst, perhaps, ten Children.—Those children marry, and die intestate; and it is to be subdivided: he thought it would be impracticable and ruinous to children instead of benefiting them. The Statute of distribution was very properly confined to personal property, and not to Real Estate, and why should they step aside from the fundamental principles of the British Constitution and look for novel enactments. The subdivision of land had too much of the Agrarian system in it; by it society would be confused, *and Aristocracy upon which the happy, happy constitution* of Great Britain rested, would be *destroyed.* He (Dr. B.) would wish to see the principles of Aristocracy supported in this Colony, to preserve the constitution conferred upon *us* by the British Government, *and not run into a scheme of Democracy* by establishing new fangled laws. With regard to the distribution of personal Estate, there were proper provisions made, but the present bill, if passed into a law, would be suppressive of the British law, and the British constitution.

Mr. Attorney General said, he agreed with every word that had fallen from the hon. gentleman (Dr. Baldwin.) Were they to pass a bill of this kind, they would cast themselves off from all resemblance of the Mother Country: *he looked upon the bill with abhorrence*, and should oppose it.

Major Rogers said he had not seen the bill, and it was necessary that it should be read to put the house in possession of its Provisions. He (Mr. R.) was sure one child was as dear to a parent as another, and should be equally protected. By the present law, a man dying without a will, the whole Estate goes to the Heir, no doubt, often contrary to the wishes of the Father, who had not time to bequeath his property amongst his Children. The present bill went to remedy that evil, as nothing could be more unjust than to turn off the younger branches of a family to perish. He (Mr. R.) wished to support the constitution of this country, but he did not want that kind of Aristocra-

cy here which deprived younger children of a subsistence. He hoped the House would agree to the bill's being read, to put them in possession of its contents, and not vote against a measure which they knew nothing of.

Mr. Hagerman said, it was unnecessary to read the bill. It was intended to take the right of inheritance from the elder Son, and distribute it amongst the younger. If the hon. gentleman said the present bill was not a departure from the British Constitution, he, (Mr. H.) would say he was ignorant of the constitution. (Mr. Rogers said, across the table, he had not said so.) Mr. H. said, if they passed the present bill, they would be departing from every thing venerable, noble, and honorable: he should be sorry that a bill of so dangerous a tendency would pass. Democracy was, like a serpent, twisting round *us* by degrees, it should be crushed in the first instance; for if that bill passed, it would not leave them the British Constitution but a mere shadow. A division took place—For Mr. Bidwell's motion, Messrs. Pattie, James Wilson, Clark, Randal, Peterson, Casey, Walsh, VanKoughnet, Bidwell, and Rogers.—10.

Against it, Messrs. Peter Robinson, Bostwick, Burwell, Attorney General, Hagerman, Baldwin, Wilnot, Baby, Morris, McMartin, Kerr, Gates, Jones, Chisholm, R. Hamilton, and McDonell, 16. Majority against the motion,—6.

[So that the usual courtesy was denied Mr. Bidwell, thro' the convincing arguments of Messrs. Attorney General, Baldwin, and Hagerman; and his bill was not even permitted to be read. A number of the members, it would appear, not only in this but in many other divisions, went below the bar.]

In the assembly, on the 19th Decr. 1823, the OPPOSERS of a similar salutary measure, were Messrs. Gordon, Burwell, Baldwin, Attorney General, Ruttan, Kerr, Jonas Jones, Hagerman, Nichol, McDonell, Robert Hamilton, McMartin, Archibald McLean, Morris, Shaver, and Bostwick.

In reply to Mr. John Willson, who had introduced the measure for an equal division, among the family, of the estates of persons dying without wills, Doctor Baldwin, amongst other things, remarked, that "the hon. mover said this bill would improve the condition of the country; he would beg leave to deny such a result, and to direct the attention of the hon. member to the state of England, where under this law agriculture has highly flourished, where a respectable farmer can give his daughter £10,000 or £20,000 fortune; was there any Country more respectable in commercial and agricultural prosperity? No Country equalled it—where then was the evil of the present law?—instead of improving the Country it would retard it's improvement; it would rather lessen the value of real estate and therefore check the spirit of improvement—it would in a measure tend to convert landed estate into paper currency, as the young expectants of the division would anticipate their shares, and waste and squander to speculators before they obtained their property."

No. 27.

Mr. Bidwell, senior's bill for enabling Religious Societies to hold land for parsonages, burying grounds, &c.

[Here again Doctor Baldwin's contracted spirit manifests itself. He had carried thro' the law society act, which allows that formidable and dangerous association to hold as much land as they please, and to enjoy lands bequeathed to them, without limit or restriction as to quantity, and also to sell land, &c. The doctor's narrow prudence always forsook him when the law or lawyers were in the way, but *in order to guard against improvident grants to religious societies*, he wished that not more than 4 or 6 acres might be allowed to them.

Mr. Bidwell said, all that was required by the bill was ground for a Parsonage, a Church and burying ground, and as there was no limit to the lands for the accommodation of the Law Society, he had not thought it necessary to introduce a clause for that purpose into the present bill.

Dr. Baldwin said there was a great difference between this bill, and the bill regulating the Law Society.---That bill was for supporting the Law Society of this Province, WHICH SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED: the present bill was to grant privileges to Religious Societies, of various denominations: and the house should not, by vesting them with unlimited powers, lay the foundation for accumulating property. It was the feeling of the public to support Religious Societies, there might be large estates bequeathed to them; *but there was no danger of bequests being made in favour of the Law Society*, yet great danger might arise by bequests to Religious Societies.

~~See Statutes, 1822, chap. 5, page 39,—Law Society.~~

. 28. THE YORK RED BOOK. Friday Dec. 14th.

Mr. C. Jones moved for expunging from the minutes, a certain notice given last e-ing by Mr. Randal, in order to move, that all members of the house of Assembly lding situations under the Government, should lay before the house the nature of situations held by themselves, their fathers, and brothers; as also, the emoluments ing therefrom.

Mr. J. Jones thought there should not be two opinions on this subject. The notice s most ridiculous and absurd, and should not be allowed to remain on the Journals. held no office under the government himself, but thought the notice was insulting those gentlemen who did.

Dr. Baldwin objected to Mr. Randal's motion, it was unprecedented, in any course proceeding, to call on persons to show their own private affairs and the affairs of ir families.

[*Note, by the Advocate.*—If the reader will turn over to No. 6, under the name, Jo-s Jones, he will perceive some of the reasons why the brotherhood were so much noyed by Mr. Randal's notice.]

No. 29. Bill to authorize methodist ministers to solemnize matrimony; and to ake valid certain marriages, already solemnized by methodists.

Mr. C. Jones thought a bill of this nature should be supported, and regretted the titions had not a more respectable number of signers. He objected to one part of is bill, which went to legalize marriages solemnized by methodists, after the decis-s against their having that right. Such persons wilfully flew in the face of the laws the country, and had a right to suffer for it.

. 30. *THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S EMBASSY.*

Messrs. James Wilson and William Chisholm would vote $8000 for the mission of e Attorney General, to England; and a further sum hereafter, if found necessary. r. Chisholm added, that if *Mr.* Robinson did not accept the appointment, he (Chis-lm) would oppose the measure altogether. (see No. 32.)

$10,000 was proposed to be given Robinson as an outfit to his embassy, but Mr. ndal as chairman of the committee, twice negatived the motion, and saved the untry $2000 at that juncture.

In the debate on the motion to grant Robinson $10,000 for an outfit to his English bassy, the late Col. Nichol is reported to have said that "he had no doubt but a entleman of the first rate abilities would be appointed to accompany our *Ambassa-*or to London.

"Would it, then, be right to allow a gentleman of such superior abilities as the At-orney General, to appear as a pauper before his majesty. Appearance---graceful ppearace, was a great weapon in our cause; but without money to support digni-y and splendid abilities, their case was hopeless."

Mr. John Willson, who had turned over a new leaf about this period, was opposed giving more than $8000!

IN FAVOUR OF THE vote of $10,000, which, in the London district, would rchase more than forty thousand bushels of merchantable wheat, voted, Messrs. OBERT HAMILTON, MAHLON BURWELL, J. Bostwick, C. A. HAGERMAN, ARCHIBALD cLEAN, Allan McLean, P. SHAVER, CASEY, Gates, H. RUTTAN, Judge Sherwood, ones, and NICHOL.

April 27th, 1822.

No. 31. *BALDWIN'S "COUNT PALATINE."*

Perhaps no motion ever made in parliament caused so much merriment, or drew ore ridicule upon its mover, than Doctor Baldwin's motion to make an Indian noble-an. A count or earl Palatine!! The doctor stated that he borrowed his plan from e feudal times and that the chief and the warrior, were very similar; to FIX their tates would make them exactly alike!!

"His first step would be to authorise the governor to erect the lands of the Grand River into a kind of county Palatine---to nominate from amongst the chiefs a count Palatine, and enfeoff him with an adequate estate entailed on him and the heirs male of his body---he would also propose like power to the governor to enfeoff the other chiefs acknowledged by the six nations, with proportioned estates entailed on them and the heirs of their bodies, and also the warriors with proportioned fees of land

'entailed in like manner; those estates to be exempt from all debts, and unalien
'by the feofees."

Is it not surprizing that in the 19th century an individual could have been found, weak and foolish as to express a desire in an American provincial assembly, to pa law creating Indian Peers, and ENTAILING their estates on them and their heirs, exempt from all debts, and unalienable by the feofees? But the member for the po lous and enlightened county of York went even farther than this.

He (Dr. Baldwin) "hoped the time would come when the civilized Indians wo 'be represented in this legislature, and with this view the proposed bill provides 'power in the governor to call the count Palatine to a seat in the legislative coun 'and a right to the feofees of the county to elect two representative chiefs, when p 'perly educated, to seats in the assembly---[a laugh.] Gentlemen may laugh--- 'cause they will not permit themselves to think."

This motion, it appears, was thought so chimerical that the bill was not even dered to a second reading.

I can assure Doctor Baldwin that the experiment of entailing landed property, locking it up FOR EVER, so as that it can neither be bought, sold, nor made li for the honest debts of the proprietor or his heirs, has, in Scotland been tried for wards of a century, in virtue of a Scotch act of 1685. One half of Scotland is, this day, entailed lands; some whole counties are nearly all entailed. Proprietor vast domains entail their lands to their heirs for ever; and, of late, small proper have been entailed also, to prevent them from coming under the grasp of their ari cratic neighbours. If one half of Upper Canada consisted of entailed lands, w drawn for ever from commerce, we should have counts Palatine enough, without ding Indian chiefs.

No. 32. *PRODIGAL EXPENDITURE IN FAVOUR OF POOR MR. ROBINSON.*

When the Attorney General went to visit "royalty and ministers," as Nichol ed it, he had £8000 paid him for his expenses, besides being allowed his emolume of office rent, salary, clerk, fiat fees, &c. &c. But this political shark had not *enough*; he therefore got his friend the modest *Mr.* Hagerman of Kingston, in session of 1824, to offer a set of puffing resolutions for his [Robinson's] benefit, which was added speeches by the firm [Jonas Jones, Hagerman & Co.] If the torney had at that period nearly £8000 by his offices, &c. he had more than the co try could afford to any man in his situation, and his emoluments deserve to be imm diately curtailed, as well the enormous fees chargeable by lawyers in general in priest-ridden, lawyer-ridden colony.

MR. Hagerman said "that in making MR. Robinson, a further remuneration, t 'would recollect, that he was in the receipt of nearly £2000 a year in this country 'his profession; that having been a long time a burthen on his friends, he was obli 'to take a house in England, at a heavy expense, and that he was at this mom 'considerably out of pocket by this appointment; and that when they saw the gr 'advantages this province obtained by his exertions, they would not only make him 'adequate remuneration, but also, a generous reward for his faithful services.---*Ob*

Mr. Jonas Jones said that the object of these resolutions was to remunerate Robinson for services to his country; he saw a letter from him in August last, when he taken a house after living on his friends till he was ashamed to live so longer. and was without the means of supporting himself in England at that time. If he had sufficient means last August, what, he asked, must be his situation at present?

[What thorough paced beggars these Kingston and Brockville hacks proved the selves on this occasion.---*Advo.*]

Mr. John Willson admitted that the conduct of Mr. Robinson in gaining the tr bill was valuable. He entertained strong doubts about his being connected with clauses of the Union bill, but the hon. member for Kingston had convinced him on t subject. He thought that as our commissioner was detained at the request of his m jesty's ministers, in order to serve this province, that he should be remunerated, t the house should express their reason for doing so in the resolution for that purpo

[A spoon bill was never yet lost in assembly by the ill timed integrity and econo of the old speaker, who, tho' he was accustomed to retire to his closet, (like the fox to his hole) during the last four sessions, yet when the vote to the officers of t

er house, of as extravagant a sum of public money, as the greater part of the 0 dollar bill must have been, was negatived in a very thin house on the last day of first session of last parliament, old Willson came into the body of the committee had the assurance to propose again the worst and most objectionable sums, and ried them too. There were others in the assembly who bid higher than John in the sent case, he would not go so high as $4000 additional, but he would give $2000. Crooks too, thought £500 enough, according to his speech, but it would appear t he voted for £1000, nevertheless.]

Mr. Hagerman would not object to give the Attorney General other $6000 (in additi- to his salary and the $8000 before.) [Goodness what a base rotten corrupt hole the n of Kingston must be, and what an incorrigible set of mercenary lick-the-dusts re must be in that place, if such a person can be re-elected to parliament.]

Mr. Casey would give the Attorney General an additional $2000.

Mr. Gordon, [the faithful representative of that Golconda of Upper Canada, the stern District] would be willing to give the Attorney General other $1800.

When the question was taken tn the House, to vote the Attorney General other 000, there voted in favour of this extravagant grant;

Messrs. Jonas Jones, Gates, Gordon Chisholm, Ruttan, McLean of Stormont, rwell, Robert Hamilton, Hagerman, Morris, Vankoughnet, Bostwick, Crooks, Sha-, and Kerr,---15.

Against the motion voted Messrs. Pattie, Rundal, Willson of Wentworth, Casey, imot, Baldwin, Hornor, White, Baby, Clark, G. Hamilton, and Rogers---12. [So e Attorney had his $12000. While for a far more important service mr, Randal had t one shilling last session; and the supplies were voted nevertheless just as usual. is our duty to state that throughout the whole progress of this second edition of the re Spoon Bill, Doctor Baldwin manfully opposed the extravagance of the grants that ere made, both by vote and in debate; and we can only say that we are sorry his neral parliamentary conduct was not equally deserving of praise.] see No. 30

ORANGE BILL.

o. 33.

This was a bill to put down Orange Lodges, and mr. Casey wished the Roman Catho- processions to be included in it also, and was desirous that Orangemen might have erty to walk from the lodge to the church.

mr. McDonell said it was a rule in the Orange Lodges [if he had been rightly inform-] to compel new members to swear that they are not, nor never were Roman Catho- cs. He thought there was no necessity for including the Catholics in the bill. mr. cD. did not hold in respectful remembrance the memory of King William, whose eeds the Orangemen commemorated. The Orangemen in Ireland had lately made a anton attack upon the life of the king's representative.

Doctor Baldwin said the orange processions should be put down, and if the Roman atholics attempted to club together and march the streets he would oppose them al- o. The doctor also denied having called the orange party "the scum of society."— he Observer, for June 2nd 1825, does not contain the vote of the house, but the doc- or stated, in his place, that he would shew no unjust bias or favour to either party.

Mr. Ruttan was opposed to this bill for putting down orange processions; the orange- nen were a loyal body of people.

Mr. Charles Jones was for suppressing orange processions and expressed his opinion favour of the bill. Mr. John Willson supported the bill, and Mr. Burwell opposed

It was lost by the casting vote of Judge Sherwood.

WEEKES' ESTATE BILL.

o. 34.

Query.—Was it not Doctor Baldwin, the member for York, who brought in the bill r vesting the estates of the late William Weekes, in the following worthy triumvi- ate, viz. Strachan, Boulton, and Robinson, for the purposes of a public academy, on liberal principle!!!

BISHOP BURNET ON BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

All laws that can be made, will prove ineffectual to cure so great an evil, till there comes to be a change and reformation of morals in the nation; we see former laws are evaded, and so will all the laws that can be made, till the candidates and electors both

become men of another temper and other principles, than appear now among the
the expense of elections ruins families; and these families will come in time to exp
a full reparation from the crown; or they will take their revenges on it, if that h
fails them: the commons will grow insolent upon it, and look on the gentry as in th
dependence: during the war, and while the heat of parties ferments so much, it
not easy to find a proper remedy for this. When the war is over, one expedient
the power of the crown is, to declare that elections to parliament shall be annual: b
if the same heat and rivalry of parties should still continue, that would ruin families
so much the sooner.

No. 35. *CONTESTED ELECTIONS---INCOMPETENT RETURNING OFFICERS---THE CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.*

Mr. Nichol said he was favourable to a division of the Counties of Lennox and A
dington, as it might put a stop to the heavy expense that was incurred every Sess
by the contested election for these Counties. The expense incurred for these Co
ties in contesting the Election, amounted to between 3 & 4000 pounds!!!! (see No. 3

On another occasion Mr. James Wilson said he saw nothing to complain of un
the present election Law, but the corruption of Returning Officers---they put the Co
try to most enormous expense by their corrupt practices---he suffered by them hi
self, and was put to expense and trouble, he could assure the house that they w
horridly corrupt, and if they passed a law against their malpractices, it would ser
the Country materially; but he thought the country did not require this bill nor a nu
ber of others that were passed unnecessarily. The present law of Elections was go
it came near the Scriptures, and it would seem as if the authors of it were divinely i
spired---The late decision also, respecting Location Tickets, which was made under
was highly gratifying to the country.

Bigotry and Persecution, have been confined to no one sect, or denomination
christians. The London Provincial Assembly of Divines consisted of 58 of the m
eminent pastors in the city. In 1647 they published their assent to the assembly's c
techism, and testimony to the Solemn League and Covenant, wherein they decl
their detestation and abhorrence of the "ERROR OF TOLERATION, patronizi
"and promoting all other errors, heresies, and blasphemies whatsoever, under t
"grossly abused notion of LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE." They lay the found
tion of all their calamities in the countenancing of a public and general Toleration.
What sad work would these divines have made, had the sword of the magistrate be
at their disposal!---[Neale's history of the Puritans.]

No. 36. *BILL TO ALLOW METHODISTS TO MARRY.* &c. Sept. 182

The Attorney General thought the arguments of the hon. member who spoke la
were fallacious, and not applicable to the present question. It was argued by him th
the Roman Catholics acknowledged a foreign head, and yet they were allowed the
privileges; and were still a loyal body of people. In answer, he would say that t
Roman Catholics formed but a small part of the population of this Province, and the
preachers were not aliens, they were for the most part natural born subjects, but t
majority of the methodist preachers were aliens, from a foreign land, who were nev
educated in the principles of loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

[The Attorney General's opinion in 1823, and in 1828, may be seen by compari
the above with his replies to the select committee on the petition of christians of di
ferent sects.]

Mr. Crooks did not see any injury that could arise to the Country by allowing m
thodists to marry---it would rather be of great service; because it would set at rest
angry feelings, and secure their affections to the Government of this Country.

No. 37. *THE ELECTORS AND CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATION BIL*

See statutes of U. C. for 1824, Chapter 3rd (pages 10 to 18)—4th George 4th.
Read the bill Canadians, and tell us how ye like its 16 clauses. Some of them are s
bad that even Charles Jones himself could hardly swallow them. In favour of this bil
however, voted, Messrs. Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Robert Hamilton, Clark, Wil
liam J. Kerr, Ruttan, Casey, Walsh, Hagerman, Ham, McMartin, Charles and Jona
Jones, A. McDonell, Morris, Arch'd McLean, Shaver, Att'y General, and Bostwick.

No. 38. *CONTROVERTED ELECTION BILL.*

The public may judge of the merits of this measure by referring to the 18th page of the Statutes for 1824.——See also No. 35.

On the 23rd Dec'r, 1823, the following persons voted in favour of the bill, on motion of Mr. Jonas Jones. Messrs. McLean, Gordon, Burwell, Nichol, Kerr, Shaver, Crooks, C. Jones, Morris, McMartin, P. Robinson, Jonas Jones, Bostwick, R. Hamilton, Ruttan, Attorney General, & Hagerman.

No. 39. *PUBLIC OPINION.*

The opinion of Mr. McDonell, of this town, as compared with that of Mr. Burwell, in respect to duelling, is highly creditable to the former While Mr. Burwell found it convenient to join the Attorney General and his band, in abusing and traducing Mr. Bidwell, and in justifying their pitiful and vindictive efforts to ruin a man every way their superior, merely because they felt his superiority of talent, he [Burwell] was ready to smooth over the misconduct of others, in such language as will be found below. How his old constituents will relish such doctrines we know not.

(From Heron's Gleaner, March 30th 1822.)

Mr. McDonell said, that some hon. members seemed to think it a disgrace to sit along side the sitting member from Lennox and Addington because he was indicted for misapplication of public money; but altho' he was indicted, he was not found guilty by a petty Jury---he, therefore, thought these indictments should not be attended to. There was an hon. member of the Legislative Council, who at this moment stood indicted for MURDER in the United States, and it was not thought a disqualification by the members of that hon. body. There was an Officer of this House also, who was then present, and had been indicted for MURDER, yet, they thought it no disgrace to sit in company with him; therefore, he would banish from his mind, all transactions as to moral character, which took place in the United States.

Mr. Burwell wished to know from the hon. member from Glengarry, whose opinion he always respected, if he meant to compare the situation of the sitting member with the indictments found against the hon. gentlemen alluded to, or if he meant to attach the crime of MURDER to these gentlemen, who were challenged, and killed their opponents in a *fair* duel!

No. 40. *LAWYERS' FEES! A TERROR to the COUNTRY, and a SCOURGE to the Farmers!!*

Here VICE assumes the serpent's shape; and Folly personates the ape:
Here AVARICE gripes with Harpy's hawse---there malice grins with tiger's claws,
While sons of mischief, Wit, and Guile, are alligators of the Nile---*Cotton.*

By a reference to the 38th clause of the 1st chapter of the Statutes passed in January 1822, it will be found, that (in the act for regulating the practice of the Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada) in civil suits, before the highest tribunal in the Colony, the allowance of costs to either party; that is, to the attornies of either party, shall be regulated by the laws and usages of England---a country where living is infinitely more expensive than in this province. And in the 45th clause of the same infamous act, the Judges of the king's bench (themselves the breath of those who raise them to that distinction) are empowered to allow the officers of the court such fees both in criminal and civil cases as they may think fit. They are also authorised to alter and amend the table of fees (from time to time, at their uncontrouled discretion,) payable to attornies, clerks of the crown, sheriffs, counsel, officers, and other persons. Good God! what ignorant, interested, and unfeeling men they must have been, who could have allowed the lawyers, thus at will, to riot on the poverty, misery, and distress of Upper Canada. It costs a man ten times the time, trouble, and costs, to get through a lawsuit here, in common cases of $100 and under, to what it does in the United States, and all this owing to the ignorance, folly, or cupidity of the people's representatives. No great wonder the country swarms with petty village brawlers of barristers and attornies---No wonder the Gore District can now maintain eight or ten of them in splendour; while in my memory, a few years ago, there was only one!!! One suit a piece, with the present fees, would keep an ordinarily expensive family in subsistence for a twelvemonth:---but---if providence spares my health, I'll do my endeavour to thin their ranks, by suggesting measures to lessen their (often) ill-won gains; and the carrion being gone, the legal vultures will very soon fly off. In favor of this truly infamous bill, this surrendering of the lawful power of parliament, voted Messrs. Jonas Jones

[For other votes See Appendix.]

I am told that a jury fined mr. Jordon Post, of this town, £3 or so, for damages done to mr. Small's farm in cutting down trees---which Post refused to pay. The case accordingly went thro' the hopper-boy of the York law-mill again, and Mr. James E. Small's bill of costs, (against poor Post) had swelled up to the astounding sum of between two and three hundred dollars, upon the £3.---It is not of consequence now to enquire whether Mr. Post was right or wrong in refusing to pay the £3 verdict. The law ought to have protected him even from his own ignorance, so as that no attorney could have turned so small a claim into a job of this nature. The present table of fees generates and cherishes, in every part of the colony, a set of petty practitioners, who the longer they are cherished, will the more seriously ruin the peace of society and the prosperity of U. C.

I very well remember, some eight or nine years ago, there were only three lawyers in York; namely the two crown officers, and Doctor Baldwin. Now there are a score or two; with clerks, livery servants &c. to match: and all or nearly all of them living like little kings, on the dissensions, contentions, and quarrels, of their industrious but wrong-headed neighbours.

Mr. Fothergill, in his hand-bills, speaks about vipers; and St. Paul, or some other Apostle, mentions a generation of that species, and addresses them to repent, somewhere in the New Testament. York is a den of such---and the monstrous law fees allowed by this act, are their nourishment. It is not saying too much for me to estimate the annual gains of the law tribe, in York alone, at $66,000 per annum---and if judges' salaries, sheriffs' gains, and the incomes of the whole of the legal race down to the bailiff's assistant be added, it is possible I am correct in guessing their profits at $100,000 a year!!! For a fifth of which sum, the necessary part of their business could and would be better done. Every one of these persons is obliged to support the present system.

The lawyers in the House of Assembly, in my opinion, lay their heads together, not to make laws which shall be clear and distinct, and such as will answer the purpose for which they were designed, but rather to make statutes, like those about the Kingston Bank, which have never been good for any other purpose than to put money into the lawyers' pockets.

It is worthy of remark, that in the very next chapter of the statutes of the same session, in an act for regulating the practice of the inferior or district courts, parliament minutely regulated the fees by statute, while in the supreme court they left the fees in the hands of crown appointed judges, who made the first use of their authority to take about £500 a year from Mr. Small and add it to the fees of the crown lawyers.

In 1824 too, Mr. Archibald McLean, one of the legal leeches from Stormont, moved---not that the assembly should establish a table of fees in the Courts of Probate and Surrogate, but (as a rider to a bill) that the king's bench judges might do so and alter said fees at their pleasure! Robinson had, no doubt made a catspaw of him to make this motion, which was providentially lost.

No. 41. *ALIEN QUESTION.*

"The Lords also voted that the decrees of the university of Oxford, passed in 1683 'in which the absolute authority of princes, and the unalterableness of the hereditary 'right of succeeding to the crown, were asserted in a very high strain, should be 'BURNT with Sacheverell's sermon."—Bishop Burnet's History.

The following remarks of mr. Hagerman, respecting the German and American farmers, is a complete exposition of the Attorney General's views on the question of depriving the people of their rights.

mr. Hagerman said, if the hon. member for the county of York only wished the persons to hold lands in this province, and to stop there, he was willing to go so far with him, and he thought that that was as much as they were entitled to. There were other descriptions of aliens, who obtained grants of lands from his majesty, and were equally entitled to the consideration of this com.—"He [Hagerman] was of opinion that many of those persons who held lands were as much aliens as James Madison. He would consent to allow these people (the farmers) to be secure in the possession o

their lands, but would not allow them to sit or to vote in parliament. [Just so was the bill brought forth since by Mr. Robinson, but quashed by the petition carried home by Mr. Randal,]

In favour of the resolutions, decisively admitting that the people spoken of were not his Majesty's subjects, and suggesting a legal remedy, such as it might be, voted, Messrs. C. and Jonas Jones, Crooks, Attorney General, Burwell, McMartin, Ruttan, Casey, Morris, Robert Hamilton, Hagerman, Shaver, McLean, and Boswick! But they did not carry it, so that their constituents were not made out to be aliens by a majority of the assembly.

No. 42. PRESBYTERIANS.

Fontenelle often said that such was his opinion of the intolerance of mankind, that if his hand were full of truths, he would not open it. And even our illustrious Sir Isaac Newton was so much annoyed by the illiberal criticisms, to which the novelties of his doctrines had given rise, that he often lamented he had been persuaded to publish.—WALPOLE.

The claims of the church of Scotland, to a share in the Clergy Reserves were, in Decr. 1823 opposed, says the York Observer, "by the Speaker (Sherwood), Attorney General, C. Jones, John Willson, and Hagerman, who contended that there was no provision made for them in the 31st of the king" &c.

Messrs. McLean, Nichol, Crooks, and Morris, argued in favour of the Scots Presbyterians.

Mr. Hagerman moved to expunge a part of one of the resolutions, which laid claim to a right, on the part of the Scotch, to participate in all the advantages of the conquest of Canada, and denied they had any such right.

"Mr. RUTTAN rose to give his decided opposition to these resolutions. The Scotch church had no claim on the Reserves in this Province. These Resolutions go to declare that they have a right to be supported; what support can his Majesty's Government give them, only to be paid by the people of the country? What support have they at home, except what they receive from the people? They had none.—For his own part he thought that this was nothing less than an attempt to supplant the church of England in this Province; and to establish the church of Scotland in its stead. (cries of bigotry and intolerance from both sides.) The hon. member for Kingston had said there was very little difference between the churches of England & Scotland; he would deny this assertion—there was a wide difference, and the greatest dissensions between these two churches; they were decidedly hostile to each other: and if any measure, such as at present proposed, were ever acted on in this country it would be attended with the most diabolical results!!! (cries of hear, hear.) He [Mr. Ruttan] would join in no address of this kind, requesting his Majesty to take away the rights of His Subjects of the established church.

Mr. BURWELL "did not think the church of Scotland had a right to be put on an equal footing with the church of England in this province."

No. 43. GRANTS OF LAND, MONEY, &c.

Doctor Baldwin is said to have actually proposed to address the Lt. Governor that he would grant the new townships to individuals: Also, that the bounty voted for raising hemp in this colony, should be placed in the hands of the storekeepers: And that an Indian chief should sit on the assize bench as an assistant judge!!!

Speaker John Willson, on the last day of the 1st session of this parliament actually proposed and carried a resolve to give Doctor Powell, $400 of addition to his salary as clerk, altho' the doctor, besides large fees in the probate and district courts, had then about $-200 salary as clerk of assembly, and for some extra services which did not detain him over 3 months in the year. He also pulled the motion for £15 to pay me, for newspapers, which had not been delivered by any order of the assembly, nor had any demand been made, either directly, or indirectly, for recompense; and to crown the farce, he came back from his room into the house where the committee was sitting, and proposed to give $200 to Carey, for some speeches which had been reported so far back as 1820, and which the former parliament conceived they had often enough paid for. Carey himself had sent in a claim of only £25, for this service.—But, said the speaker, give him twice as much as he asks!—The house gave him £30;

and some of the members told me they saw the money of the country would go one way if it did not go the other, and so they should vote for these motions. I compared the Speaker's conduct in my next newspaper, to that of the spoon bill parliament and of our foolish monarch, James 1st. But three years had still to elapse before the evil would admit of a remedy.

No. 43 a. Bill to increase the salary of the Assistant Adjutant General of Militia.

Note.—The Adjutant General himself had voted to him in a former session an extravagant permanent provision; and the object of the above bill was to give him an assistant to do the work he ought to have done himself.

In favour of this bill voted Colonels Bostwick, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Baldwin, Chisholm, and McDonell, and Messrs. Ruttan, Kerr, (the mover), Pattie, & Casey.

No. 44. Remuneration to the Commissioner and his Secretary for going to Lower Canada to settle existing differences.

Messrs. Baby, and Macaulay went down, staid a few days, and came up again.—The former is in the annual receipt of a large salary as Inspector General and Executive Councillor. Mr. Hagerman wished to give them $4000:—Mr. Nichol was for $3000.—They received $2000.

No. 45. *THE IRISH AND THE JONESES.*

January, 1824.

[The following is a faithful copy, from the Observer, of an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Charles Jones, in parliament, on emigrating paupers. We are rather surprised at the friendship shewn to the family by the Irish, after reading such language.] Mr. C. Jones. "The hon. Att'y General said the Government of the Mother Country was at heavy expense sending out settlers from Scotland and Ireland every year: he[Mr.J.] thought it was for their own good they sent out these settlers. Some of the recent importations, were Radicals from Scotland: many of those from Ireland were said to be public disturbers of the peace of that unfortunate country; and happy was the government after a great deal of coaxing, to get rid of them, even at the expense of 15 or 20,000 pounds.

Many have been sent from England who were paupers, and supported at the common expense of their respective parishes; and if it cost the government [or Parishes] £50 for *transporting* each family to this country, it was yet a good bargain to them, [the Government], for most of these families cost their Parishes £50 yearly for their support. Precious materials, some of these, to populate and enrich a new country!!

It ought not to be said by hon. members that, for such favours we ought to feel conscious of labouring under a very heavy debt of gratitude; for one he [Mr. J.] denied the obligation."—

No. 56. *CONTINGENT EXPENSES of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

In the Session, 1821	£244
In the Session, 1824—5, they amounted to.....	395
In the Session, 1825—6, to	619
In the Session, 1826—7, to	1135

This extraordinary increase in the contingent expenses of a body whose session in 1821 was as long as in 1827, induced the members for Middlesex, Messrs. Matthews and Rolph, to move for a conference [17th Feb. 1827] on the subject, with the legislative council.

Mr. Jonas Jones, opposed this course vehemently; he said he had seen an account of their contingencies, and it was all right, perfectly right, quite correct, he would answer for it. Besides, time was short, and he would oppose enquiry. He did oppose it, as did Messrs. Atkinson, Beasley, Burke, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Crysler, Fothergill, Gordon, Ingersol, Lyons, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, McBride, Perry, Scollick, 2 Thomsons, Vankoughnet, and White, so the amount was voted, without the members being made acquainted with one penny of the details of £1135, of the funds of this poor province thus taken out of the public chest, probably to encrease executive influence.

No. 47. *AN EXAMPLE*, which the counties in Canada would do well for their own interests to encourage. [Mr. Goessman, in York County, had only two votes.]

Advertisement from the Observer.

Notice is hereby given, that Mr. John Goessman, of Markham, Dep. Surveyor, will be a Candidate at the next election for the Counties of York and Simcoe—He will not keep an house of Free Entertainment for voters, nor will he buy or sell any votes, but implicitly rely on the interest, and good will of his friends.—*York, March* 22, 1824.

No. 48. ASSESSMENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

This just and necessary measure went, among other things, to provide that the owners of wild lands, might be permitted to pay their taxes into the hands of the treasurers of the districts in which they respectively reside, wherever the lands might be situated; and that, for a stated compensation, each treasurer would, at certain periods, transmit the monies so received, to the treasurers of the districts wherein the lands were situated. This was opposed by Messrs. Attorney General, Beasley, BURNHAM, Coleman, Ewing, Gordon, HAMILTON, Hornor, Ingersol, J. Jones, McDONALD, of the Ottawa, Morris, Rolph, Scollick, Wilkinson, James Wilson, and White;—17. There was a tie, and Mr. Speaker Willson tomahawked this useful bill, by his casting vote against it. [26th February 1825.]—James Wilson amended his vote last session.

I may here remark, that the wild land assessment bill, like many others of the Attorney General's insidious and artful measures for undermining the liberties of this country, is so contrived as to place the revenues derived under it, not in the hands of the people's representatives (where it ought to be) but entirely in the power, and under the sole control of the district magistrates, who are persons appointed by, and removeable at the nod of the lieutenant governor for the time being: a crafty measure, calculated to strengthen executive influence; and no evidence, either of the wisdom or integrity of the Assembly in which it was passed.

Next Session the assessment collection question was again agitated; the votes (January 4th, 1826) were 17 to 17, and the Speaker voted with government as before. C. and D. Jones, Matthews, and McCall, also voted with the Attorney General this last time;—Coleman, McDonald, and Ewing, were absent; and Mr. Rolph went over in favor of the measure. I have placed the three treasurers' names in capitals, to shew how unfit men are to vote where their own interests are affected. These men, perhaps thought the trouble of opening 11 new accounts would exceed the profit, and so they voted on the easy side, and against the people.

No. 49. EMOLUMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

8th March, 1825.

Mr. HAMILTON'S motion requesting government to furnish a statement of the emoluments of the different government officers, for the last four years, was OPPOSED by Messrs. Attorney General, Beasley, Burnham, Cumming, Gordon, Ingersol, C. & D. Jones, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Thompson, of York, Vankoughnett, and Wilkinson; but it carried, nevertheless, and the returns (very incorrect) may be seen in the appendix to journals of 1st session present parliament.

No. 50. OBSTINACY OF THE LORDS.

The Upper House, having taken umbrage at a rule of the commons, refused to communicate with them by message (see Journals session 1, parliament 9, page 59.) whereupon a motion was made by Mr. G[illegible]n, of the government party, not to consider the resolutions that had been sent down, in committee, but in the House. The vote stood 17 to 17, and the Speaker turned the scale, by voting with the Attorney General.

No. 51. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION OF SPEAKER WILLSON.

[From Collins's Reports, 1825.]

"As a great deal was said about the respectability of the Hon. the Speaker of this House, he would deliver his sentiments about him. It was very well known that he (A. G.) opposed his election to fill that chair; he opposed it altho' HE HAD A FAVOURABLE OPINION OF HIM (Speaker Willson,) and believed that his conduct in this House was never regulated by any FACTIOUS FEELING or improper motive; but altho' HE HAD THE FULLEST CONFIDENCE IN THE FEELINGS of the hon. Speaker's HEART, yet he had not the same confidence in his acquirements."—*Attorney General.*

[It was about this time that I discovered what an erroneous estimate I had made of John Willson's character; I began to perceive the cloven foot, and the more I looked into the man, and the more I examined his past parliamentary conduct, the more I was satisfied that he was acting a double and deceitful part as a politician. I judged, however, that it would be of no avail for me to represent him to his constituents in his true light before the close of the parliament; but I wrote a letter to him, and there stated my undisguised sentiments of his conduct. He is at liberty to publish it. I have since tried to coax him into some favourable measures for affording information to the press, as Speaker, but he was too much the creature of Acting Clerk Fitzgibbon to give heed to my remonstrances.]

No. 52. MISAPPLICATION OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. HAMILTON, being of the opinion that the assembly was about to be dissolved, and that government might venture upon taking the public monies for their own uses without leave of the assembly, introduced on the 23rd March, 1825, seconded by Capt. John Matthews, a motion "that it be resolved, that the applying any sum of "unappropriated money, or surplussage of funds, to uses not voted or addressed by "parliament, is a misapplication of the public money."—In support of this motion, Mr. H. and Doctor Lefferty quoted the example of Mr. Fox, in the British House of Commons, who had carried a similar measure by a great majority.

Here, however, corruption had taken too deep root, and the venal part of the assembly were now bringing forth those buds of sycophancy, which afterwards blossomed into downright courtiership.

The bad votes on the above motion, succeeded in opposing it, and were as follows: Messrs. Charles Jones, Walsh, Ingersol, Clark, York Thompson, Atkinson, Attorney General, Beasley, Gordon, D. Jones, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Playter, Wilkinson, Vankoughnett, and Walker,—18. (Jonas Jones was absent.) The timeserving conduct of the assembly at this period, cast the arbitrary arts of the executive into the shade, and disposed many persons, among which I was one, to view the government with less suspicion, until in the next session the diabolical scheme of involving the country in civil war, by breaking British faith with the Anglo-Americans, unfolded itself, and induced me, as a good subject of Great Britain, to enter the lists of unqualified opposition, and I trust that my private and public exertions in the honest cause I disinterestedly espoused, have, in some small degree, aided in convincing the country that at the ensuing election "every man ought to do his duty," by throwing aside all selfish and mercenary considerations,; voting and acting faithfully and uprightly, and encouraging one another in the good cause.

No 53. *WANT OF A QUORUM.*

In reading the black book, the electors must not suppose, if they do not perceive the name of their representative among the bad votes, that, as a matter of course, he voted right. This by no means follows: On many occasions, members, to avoid displeasing the government, or lessening their own popularity, have staid away from a debate; or, at the division, left their seats and stept below the bar or out of the House. Very many members were, last parliament, irregular and uncertain in their attendance; and consequently delayed the business of the country, and added to the burthens of their constituents.

For an example of irregular attendance, take the following, from the journals of the 1st session of 9th parliament, p. 64.

"*Wednesday, 16th March*, 1825.

Members present, Messrs. Walsh, Hornor, Hamilton, Walker, C. Jones, Randal, Lefferty, Clark, Perry, D. Jones, Beardsley, Attorney General, James Wilson, Peterson, Vankoughnet, McBride, and H. C. Thomson, 17."

Twenty three being necessary for the despatch of business, the Speaker, after waiting from 10 o'clock in the morning till 6 at night, declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

It is a very natural question, "Where were the others?"—And although we cannot reply to it positively, we incline to think that some of them might have been employed during the day on the trial of controverted elections. But that excuse will not serve for the like occurrences during the four sessions.

No. 54. **POWERS OF THE LOCAL MAGISTRATES.**

If the magistrates of each district were chosen by the people (who are, of course, best acquainted with their characters) I should not object to the monies arising from wild land assessments, dog taxes, wolf taxes, &c. being placed under their controul; but as they are, in general, merely temporary, and even sometimes transient servants of the local executive, acting in concert with the minions of government, or suffering degradation from office, if such it be, if they do not obey orders, *nolens volens*, I do think that the house of assembly ought to have had the control of the proceeds of such imposts as the above; and I consider it a dangerous power, in the hands of the magistrates, by which they are enabled, to fix the price of an innkeeper's annual license, at any sum they please, between 12 dollars and fifty dollars. Examine the Journals of assembly, for the session of 1825-6, and you will perceive that in the Western and, Ottawa districts, £3 a year is charged for license to each and every innkeeper, with the exception of Moses Pattee, who pays £4. Again; turn over to the Home district, and you will see that A. Montgomery, John Wilmot, James Schofield, Joseph Bloor, Jacob Snyder, Charles Franks, Thomas Simpson, Ulick Howard, Joseph Markwell, Jane Jordon, and John Hays, each pay, under the same act of parliament, £10 each!! Is this fair? Is it just and expedient, to allow the first and foremost houses in Amherstburgh, Sandwich, Hull, &c. &c. to get off for $12, while their brethren on Yonge Street, and in York are obliged to pay $40? Are not these justices who charge, to all alike, £3, in the Western districts, very well aware that they have the power to levy £12 instead thereof? And is not this partial indulgence placing the innkeepers greatly in their power? It would appear as if the act of parliament was actually made use of to link a very influential class of men to the wheels of the executive, and its dependents.

In York, the maximum or highest rate charged, is 10, in Cornwall 8, Sandwich 8, in the Ottawa 4, Kingston 9, Niagara town 8, Brockville, and Prescott 7½, Cobourg, and Port Hope 7, Vittoria, and St. Thomas 4, Sandwich, and Amherstburgh 8, Hamilton (Gore) 5, Dundas 6, and Ancaster 7½ pounds. Is this scale fairly graduated!

William Forsyth's pavillon at the Falls, and A. Montgomery's house on Yonge St., (the one doing perhaps one twentieth of the business of the other) pay alike; and John Hay, and Joseph Bloor, in York, have paid higher for license than the owners of the most spacious hotels in Kingston, or Fort George!! Look at the charges, and look at the system; 'tis a base one.

By the present system of district taxes, under the control of a body of men appointed during the pleasure of the crown, a revenue of perhaps, from $50,000 to $80,000 per annum is placed at the disposal of the minions of a colonial government, instead of being under the salutary control of the representatives of the people. No wonder it is that our legislature is despised by the hacks of office, when it is known, that out of an annual revenue, in all equal to $400,000, only a little over a couple of thousand pounds was required to be voted, last March, by the commons in parliament!!

On examining the journals of 1821, I find that Mr. Speaker Willson (magistrate & excise officer) brought in a bill to continue this injudicious apportioning power in the hands of the magistrates, but that after it had passed the assembly, nem. con. some flaw was found in it up stairs, and the Attorney General, seconded by Peter *Shaver*, brought in, on the last day but one of the session, the bill which appears on the statute book; and, according to the unconstitutional system still continued, carried it thro' parliament the same day, *none dissenting*. I also perceive that in 1824 the act was continued for four years, with alterations, and that it, *with several other important statutes*, would have expired had the last session been called three days later! Such are the expedients resorted to by a colonial government. I trust the innkeepers who have paid high licences will read this chapter with attention, as well as the public. The remedy is in the next assembly, for the act expires with the close of their 1st session.

No. 55. ***WAGES TO MEMBERS FOR TOWNS.***

Opposition to a bill making provision for wages to town members; (1st session 9th parliament)—Messrs. Attorney General, C. & D. Jones, Gordon & Clark. On the second session there was no division, but the legislative council gave sundry queer reasons for not assenting to the bill, one of which was, that members were members for the province and not for a particular place. Why then do districts pay *their* members?

No. 56. *CROWN OFFICERS.*

In April 1825, the assembly voted, that it was inexpedient to allow the crown officers to charge for opinions given to the lieutenant governor, or for office rent, or for a clerk, or for travelling expenses, seeing they receive salaries from England. The majority opposed to this honest vote were, Messrs. Attorney General, Coleman, D. [illegible] Lyons, Morris, Walker, Walsh and Wilkinson. Although Lyons and Wilkinson appear to have got into bad company in this instance, they turned out staunch members for the people in the long run; and tho' the majority was opposed to the above impositions, they allowed them by their votes, to be paid during the whole of the four sessions. The Receiver General has been allowed payment for his clerks, in addition to his enormous income, during this parliament. The House was opposed to the charge, except the above eight, omitting Coleman, and inserting Ingersol's name.

No. 57. *ODDS AND ENDS.*

In former years this province paid for surveys, at one time £1000—at another time £5000—and at a third.—£3000; in all, £15,000. Annual Expenditure of Surveyor General's office, estimated by committee of finance, 1825, £1,300. Besides the incalculable number of fifteen pences, half dollars, and three and nine pences, levied by that department upon poor emigrants, who have more need to receive than to give.

The three first days of the second session passed in idleness for want of a quorum. Messrs. Beasley, Bidwell, Burke, Burnham, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, and White, were present on the third day. Such irregularity adds heavily to the expenses of the legislature.

The annual amount of presents made to the Indians exceeds £20,000 (Message of Lieutenant Governor, Nov. 29th 1825.) I would like to see an accurate account of the way in which this vast sum is appropriated. The Indians shew very little appearance of having $80,000 a year of a god-send.

In 1818, the contingent expenses of both Houses of parliament, was £576- -in 1823, £2928!!!!!!!---In 1819, only £365, (see statutes)---in 182[illegible]---in 1821, £1051,

No. 58. *The Act to render Justices of the Peace more safe [illegible] of their [illegible].*

This was the title of a bill, which the legislative council [illegible], as they call it; that is to say, they spoilt it; and on its being returned to the assembly metamorphosed, the members who voted for it, were, Messrs. Attorney General, Beasley, Burnham, Bu[illegible], Gordon, Ingersol, McDonald, Morris, Thompson, of York; and Walsh. But it did not carry.

No. [illegible] THE ORIGINAL ALIEN BILL.

"[illegible] maxim that nation had observed long, that Scotland lay at the mercy of the [illegible] and that every new set of ministers made use of their power to enrich [illegible] and their creatures, at the cost of the public: that the judges, being made by them, were in such a state of dependance, that since there are no juries allowed in Scotland in civil matters, the whole property of the kingdom was in their hands, and by their means in the hands of the ministers. They had also observed, how ineffectual it had been to complain of them at court: it put those, who ventured on it, to a vast charge, to no other purpose but to expose them the more to the fury of the ministry."—*Bishop Burnet.*

The Legislative Council sent down to the Assembly, that infamous bill, commonly called the old alien bill, in Dec. 1825. The Assembly went into committee on the bill, & left only the title; having, in place of the body, substituted an entire new bill declaring the emigrants from the U. S. who had complied with the provisions of the 30th Geo. III[illegible], and the local acts, to be good subjects of king George, *de facto*, as well as *de jure*.

The Attorney General stated, in my hearing, that the bill sent down from the legislative council would not, in his opinion as a lawyer, confer civil rights. The report of the council owns that it had no power to do so; and adds, that as far as property is concerned the local legislature could afford ample security. It is evident therefore that, had their bill passed, the crown officers and judges would have interpreted it as affording a security to the property of the Anglo-Americans but no more, and that a couple of regiments of the regulars would have been dispersed over the counties to drive that ill treated race from the polls.

[illegible] government party, (in favor of the Legislative Council's Bill, and opposed to the [illegible]ments made by the majority of the Assembly,) were, on the final vote which was taken 14th Dec'r. Messrs. Attorney General, Vankoughnett, Burnham, Cameron, Gordon, C. & J. Jones, Sheriff McDonell, Morris, and York Thompson. David Jones voted the same way in a former stage of the bill, but was, or contrived to be out of the way on the final vote.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (who has American blood flowing in his veins, as well as Jonas Jones,) said, in a most impassioned tone, that he would suffer death before he would consent to a measure that would confer the rights of subjects on men who, but a few years ago, had "invaded our country—ransacked our villages—burnt "our houses—MURDERED our wives and children, and made our homes a desert."

This was said of a friendly power, in a time of profound peace, and commercial intercourse, and with the knowledge that Lord Erskine, the present ambassador to Prussia, Mr. Jeffrey, and many other distinguished British subjects were marrying American women. Soon after, the Marquis Wellesley married Miss Caton, a Baltimore lady, the grand-daughter of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrolltown, the only surviving signer of the famous American declaration of independence, in 1776—and the daughter of one of the democratic mud ——rs, as the Upper Canada Attorney General of Virginian descent, and New Holland modesty, would have it.

The opinion of our Government.—The sentiments of the Legislative Council, as now composed, must be held to convey the opinions of the Executive; and the following extract from the report on the rights of the Anglo-Americans then in Canada, by Doctor Strachan, & Company, was adopted by the U. C. peerage, and printed at the expense of this colony. "Hence it appears to your committee impossible that your hon"orable house can, for a moment, entertain this clause, which virtually places traitors "to the king's government, THE DESTROYERS of our parents and friends during "the American Revolution, upon a footing with ourselves."—What an unchristian spirit does this passage breathe! & by a priest too! Repeating the grievances of threescore years; renewing with more than feudal malignity, the quarrels and broils which had slept for ages, and which had for their origin the oppressions of petty despots, who, like their meansouled successors, strove to enrich themselves and their families, by the disquiets engendered by their avarice and ambition.

POST OFFICE.

No. 60.

Minority, opposed to all enquiry into the state of the post office in U. C., and all funds arising therefrom. Dec. 14. Messrs. D. and J. Jones, Attorney General, Burke, Cameron, Morris, Vankoughnett, and McDonell.

28th Dec. 1825.—Resolved, "that a well regulated post office, responsible to the con'stituted authorities of this province, and extended in the number of its establishments, 'would essentially tend to correct and prevent abuses in the department, facilitate com'mercial intercourse, and promote the diffusion of knowledge." Minority who voted against the foregoing resolve—Messrs. Attorney General, 3 Joneses, Burke, Cameron, Crysler, McDonell, and Vankoughnett; 9!!!

"Resolved, that the post office must, in time, become an important branch of public 'revenue." The above 9 opposed the last resolution also, and were joined by Gordon, Walsh, and Morris, making 12, who DENY that the post office will become in *time*, an important branch of revenue!!!! The same 12 voted against another resolution, that the sums of money raised by the post office was contrary to the 51st George IIIrd, or that it would be desirable to have the P. O. under the control of parliament.

January, 1825-6—*Page* 58.—"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this House, that great abuses do exist in the post office department." And though this is a solemn truth, susceptible of the strongest proof, it was denied and opposed by Messrs. Vankoughnett, the 3 Joneses, Burke, Cameron, Crysler, Gordon, Ingersol, McDonell, Morris, Attorney General, and White.

Page 70.—An address passed the house, to his majesty, representing the expediency of having our post office under our own control, but if his majesty answered it at all, the answer was never shewn to the house.

The address was opposed by Messrs. Charles Jones, Walsh, Attorney General, Burnham, Burke, Cameron, Gordon, Ingersol, D. Jones, McDonell, Morris, and Vankoughnet.

No. 61. *FOREIGNERS' CIVIL RIGHTS.*

This bill was intended to confirm and make secure the civil rights hitherto held and enjoyed by Germans, Frenchmen, and other Foreigners not provided for in the 30th Georg: 3rd.---Opposed to it 18th December, were Messrs. Attorney General, Burnham, Cameron, Gordon, C. & J. Jones, McDonell, Morris, & Vankoughnett.

No. 62. *DREDGING MACHINE.*

The Speaker gave the casting vote in favour of government purchasing, at a great price, this illformed clumsy machine. There are a variety of opinions on this vote. I think it was a very bad one, but perhaps well meant.

No. 63. *MEMBERS of ASSEMBLY VOTING THEIR CONSTITUENTS ALIENS!*

The following members voted, that the 30th Geo: 3rd, Chap. 27, was not passed for the avowed purpose of encouraging "persons who were born, or whose fathers or "paternal grandfathers were born, within the allegiance of the British Crown, but "were resident in the United States of America, at and after the conclusion of the "treaty of 1783," to come and settle in the Canadas, &c. and that it did not evidently contemplate such persons settling as freeholders in British America: Messrs. Attorney General, Burke, Cameron, Crysler, Gordon, D. Jones, C. Jones, J. Jones, McDonell, Morris (half pay), and Vankoughnet:---11.

The same eleven members by their vote positively denied that these persons had come in great numbers into this colony, from its earliest settlement, with consent of our government, and also voted that they had not been admitted to all the rights and privileges, and made subject to all the obligations of subjects, with no other restrictions than were imposed by a seven years residence, before they could vote for or be elected as assemblymen.

The above members, with Thompson, of York, denied that these persons on coming from the United States, in virtue of the 30th Geo: 3rd, had renewed their allegiance. (see Journals 1825---6, pages 50. & 51.) *They denied that these Anglo-Americans had owed a temporary allegiance to the new government of the United States during their residence in its territories, and that on voluntarily returning under British authority, being invited so to do, they were, on taking the oaths, &c. to be considered as British subjects!!!!!!*

Canadians remember these eleven representatives!---Have they not dishonoured the British name by their conduct in this matter?

Mr. Gordon appears to have slipt out of the House during the passage of the 7th and 8th resolutions, which went to state that these persons had continually held offices of honour, trust and profit, had held and conveyed lands, had sat in all the provincial assemblies, and served in war, and that a very large proportion of the lands of the province was then held by them; as also, that they fought gallantly during the war, and were not dangerous persons in the province (see same pages of the Journals). Messrs. Attorney General, Burke, Vankoughnet, Cameron, Crysler, Jones, 1, 2, 3, McDonell, and Morris, actually voted against the above 7th and 8th resolutions, holding, of course, a different opinion.

The same 10, with Mr. Gordon, who had slipt back into his place, voted AGAINST the 9th & 10th resolutions, which set forth that as these Anglo-Americans had become connected with the other inhabitants, by all the ties of social and domestic life, and had contributed to the tranquility and welfare, and the security and defence of the province, it would excite great alarm and dissatisfaction in the country if the usual construction of the law were altered with respect to them, and tend to destroy confidence in the security of civil rights; and that, under all the circumstances, it would be an unparalleled violation of honour and good faith in His Majesty's government to construe the law, so as that these persons (invited to return among us by British acts, and encouragements, and proclamations) should now be considered and dealt with as aliens. For the other votes, see Journals, Session 1825-6. pages 50, 51, 52, & 53.

Mr. Burnham kept out of the way during the first agitation of the subjectship; Messrs. Atkinson, McDonald, and others, did not vote either way.

No. 64. Borrowing £70,000 from England, to make a War Canal between the Ottawa and Lake Ontario, at Kingston.

Journals, pages 61 & 64. Sess. 1825-6.—The following members concurred in the address to the Lt. Governor for the above purpose. Messrs. Atkinson, Thompson, Attorney General, Ingersol, Beasley, Burnham, Burke, Cameron, Clark, Crysler, Gordon, Jones, 1, 2, 3; Lyons, McBride, McDonell, Morris, Coleman, Thomson, Playter, and VanKoughnet.

No. 65. THE CONVENTION OF 1818.

Mr. Gourlay.——Journals, Sess. 1825-6; pages, 66, 67, & 68.

Messrs. Attorney General, Burnham, Burke, Cameron, Crysler, 3 Joneses, McDonell, Morris, and VanKoughnett, voted that the political plans and principles of Mr. Gourlay, are hostile to the government of this country; that no good subject can hesitate to declare his entire disapprobation of them, and that those who vindicate and avow them are unworthy the confidence of the people and of the government.

The same twelve members, with Walsh, and Scollick, who joined them, voted against the following resolution. "Resolved that this house is satisfied of the loyalty and patriotism of "the delegates to the convention" and the purity of the intentions of the people who appointed them, while the withholding from such meritorious persons the promised and well earned bounty of their sovereign, on account of their exertions to procure a redress of public grievances, implies a serious and unmerited imputation, which not only affects them and their posterity, but also the people who appointed them." (p. 68.)—[Scollick was elected by a majority of these people whose conduct he, herein, endeavours to scandalize.]

A further resolve, declaring, that the conduct of government, in this case, manifested a disposition to SACRIFICE those who might endeavour to procure a redress of grievances, and to stifle and intimidate public opinion, was carried tho' opposed by those creeping sycophants, Walsh, Scollick, and the other twelve before named. (p. 68.)

No 65. *EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.*

The Attorney General, seconded by Jonas Jones, proposed a resolution, declaring that the house prefer encouraging Irish, English, and Scotch emigrants to settle in the province, rather than emigrants from the United States, a people who had been lately up in arms against us, and who had a government of which we greatly disapproved. Messrs. Atkinson, BURNHAM, Burke, Cameron, Crysler, JONAS JONES (Ogdensburgh Jonas), McDonell, Morris, Hugh C. Thomson, W. Thompson, VanKoughnet, and Walsh, voted for the Attorney's motion.

It was resolved that it is highly expedient to renew and continue every encouragement to emigrants from the United States, to come and settle in Canada, and that they form a population eminently worthy of the protection of his majesty's paternal government, and tend to promote the prosperity of the colony (under, of course, the usual restrictions). This was carried, tho' opposed by F. Walsh, Att'y General, Scollick, (from WATERLOO), BURNHAM, Jonas Jones, Burke, Cameron, Crysler, McDonell, Morris, and VanKoughnet.

Note.——The two Thomsons voted with the majority in this instance.

"The judges were secretly asked their opinions; and such as were not clear to judge as the court did direct, were turned out: and upon two or three canvassings, the half of them were dismissed, and others of more pliable and obedient understandings were put in their places. Some of these were weak and ignorant to a scandal."—[Bishop Burnet's History of the reign of King James II.]

No. 66. CHIEF CRIMINAL JUDGE.

A resolution, declaring that the Chief Justice of the King's Bench ought not to act as a member of the executive council, lest the administration of justice might be, thereby, rendered less pure and satisfactory, was opposed by Messrs. Walsh, Attorney General, Scollick, C. Jones, D. Jones, J. Jones, Burnham, Burke, Cameron, Crysler, Gordon, McDonell, Morris, and VanKoughnet. [The rest of the resolutions, which are well worthy of attention, will be found in page 73 of the Journals of Assembly, Sess. 1825-6.]

No. 67. *WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN declared to have been REBELS, By Jonas Jones, Zaccheus Burnham, & Charles Ingersol!!!*

On the civil rights question (see Journals, session 1825---6; p. 73---4, and 5.) Mr. Attorney General proposed an address to the King, declaring (contrary to the opini-

ons of Lords Roslin, Erskine and Chatham; Messrs. Fox, Pitt, and Burke; and many others of the ablest statesmen of England, and contrary likewise to the treaty of peace and alliance betwixt Great Britain and America) in effect, that the war of independence, lawfully made against the unjust encroachments of tyrannical & arbitrary colonial rulers and judges, & against the unconstitutional attempts of Great Britain to tax the colonists at her pleasure, without their consent, was REBELLION. The attorney's address speaks of the rebellion and the rebels, with as much *sangfroid* as if passive obedience and non-resistance were a constituent part of our government. His followers were the 3 Joneses, Burnham, Burke, Cameron, Coleman, Crysler, Gordon, Ingersol, Scollick, McDonell, Morris, and Philip Vankoughnet.

An address, proposed by the independent party, asserting that these people were good subjects, was opposed by the above members, with Walsh, who joined them. Scollick and Ingersol turned, for once, to the independent side; and Burnham had so much decency left as induced him to slip out of the House without voting with the Attorney against himself, and his own flesh and blood: for an independent vote his soulless trunk durst not have given.

No. 68. REMOVAL OF THE LONDON DISTRICT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Altho' this was a local bill, I confess I disapproved of the undue haste with which it was carried through the assembly, before the people of the district had had sufficient time to express an opinion, and before they knew that such a bill was in progress.—There is a rule of the two Houses which requires six months notice in the Gazette, of intended applications for private bills. This rule was dispensed with, in this instance, altho' the people had a right to look upon it as a safeguard against too rapid legislation. For the third reading of this bill voted Messrs. Rolph and Matthews, and against it, Messrs. Hornor, Walsh, and McCall.---Mr. Ingersol, if he was in York, did not vote at all.

No. 69. THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS---A Ten-thousand Pounder.

Journals, p. 105.---26th Jan'y 1826.

Mr. Vankoughnet, from the committee of supply, reported the following resolution: "Resolved, that it is expedient to authorize the raising by loan, the sum of £10,000, to be appropriated in erecting buildings for the use of the legislature, and that three commissioners shall be appointed for the purpose of contracting for, and superintending the said buildings." In its favor voted Messrs. Attorney General, Burke, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Cryeler, Rolph, Jonas Jones, Playter, McBride, McDonell, and Vankoughnet,---13. Against it voted 15. Now, it may be here remarked, that the most important business of the session was yet to do; the supplies were under consideration, and 13 members, being less than one third of the people's representatives, caused a tie. A judicious speaker in such a case would have felt and acknowledged the delicacy of his situation, and negatived the resolution, until a more decided expression of the house could be obtained in a full session. Not so did John Willson. When the Welland Canal £50,000 was in doubt, he advocated it *in committee*: when the disgraceful McGill £10,000 job was on its last legs, he gave it, *in committee*, his approbation; and indeed, whenever an extravagant project, for spending money, was set on foot, this ignorant, vain, and presuming man, was sure to be in its favour, from the spoon bill and downwards. In the case before us, he at once gave his casting vote in favor of borrowing $40,000 to build a new Assembly Room, &this too while the roads were in a deplorable state, and the Hospital (built by the *pious* father Strachan, with the money collected for the war sufferers on our frontier) empty.

In the short space of two days the bill had gone thro' all its stages, rule after rule having been dispensed with for that purpose, in the most unparliamentary manner. Its supporters now were 16, namely Messrs. Attorney General, Clark, Jonas Jones, McBride, Gordon, Scollick, C. Jones, Thompson of Toronto, D. Jones, Burke, Cameron, Coleman, Crysler, Lyons, McDonell, and Playter. Its opponents were only 14, so that the Speaker's aid was not again invoked.

Messrs. Powell, Allan, and York Thompson, were named as commissioners by the House, in the bill; which conveyed their implied assent to the Lt. Governor's investing Allan with so many places as he holds; for if he had too many before, why did the assembly press another upon his acceptance?

The sum was at last reduced, however, to £7,000, or $28,000, with the understand-

that more would be asked for if wanted. It was really laughable to hear the king's torney talk of vaulted lofty roofs, large halls for each house, handsomely decorated; committee rooms and lobbies, comporting with the dignity of the province.

ROBINSON'S £955 11 1.

No. 70.

If ever sheer assurance had its seat in a human countenance, it has it in the Attorney eneral's physiognomy. Goodness how I was astounded when I first heard of his isgraceful bill charging £500 sterling, for his journey to London on his own business, he last time he was there. How the opposition members of Assembly ridiculed and ered and scoffed the Attorney about his unparalleled meanness in this matter, and bout the Lieutenant Governor charging the country £50 for a pot or a kettle he had ought for the government house, from Peter McDougal. The Attorney meekly bore all, however, and got his beggarly claim paid at last out of the permanent $10,000 nd. Two meaner men than the Attorney and Solicitor General of Upper Canada re not to be found under the canopy of heaven. I was detained a month in London iving advice to ministers, said Robinson, and for that small service I make my claim o £500. And yet this person was then in the regular receipt of a large public salary nd vast emoluments.

No. 70. (a) Resolved that the charge of £400 to the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and the charge of £500 to the late Receiver General, and all appropriations nder 6th Geo: 3rd, cnap. 20, without the consent of parliament, is unconstitutional, nd ought not to be admitted. This just resolve was opposed [and successfully too] y Messrs. Attorney General, Atkinson, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Crysler, Gordon, . & J. Jones, M'Call Scollick, Vankoughnet, and Walsh.

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY.

No. 71.

Messrs. Atkinson, Clark, Coleman, Crysler, Gordon, the Joneses [three of them], Playter, Vankoughnet, and Wilkinson, voted with the Attorney General to give this officer a permanent salary, and a large sum of money for attending upon the House for no useful purpose whatever. His salary would [had the measure carried] have been dependant on the executive, and entirely beyond the check of the legislature.

QUORUM.

No. 72.

"Mr. Attorney General, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved, that during the remainder of this session, the number necessary to constitute a quorum, be FIFTEEN.---Which was carried." Journals 2nd Session, p. 116.

By this admission, 8 ministerial tools might have had an opportunity to vote away some of the best bulwarks against arbitrary power now existing in Upper Canada. Fifteen is only one third of the Assembly, and when it is remembred that the other rules of the House, as to the time allowed for bills to go through their several stages, were often dispensed with, this vote must be considered as a dangerous and improper precedent.

ROBERT CHARLES HORNE.

No. 73.

We sometimes find fault with the small salaries allowed government officers by our republican neighbours, but it is probably without cause; for where unlimited power over the public funds is given to governors and their creatures, that power is likely to be abused.

Doctor Horne, sometime government printer, petitioned the present lieut. governor in 1826, for a balance due him, as he stated, in equity, for printing the statutes, during several years, over and above the niggardly statute allowance of £80 per annum, voted by the house of assembly, for that service. The petition prayed for the further MODERATE sum of £245, and went into particulars. What was my astonishment, after perceiving that Maitland had sent down Horne's petition, with his recommendation in its favour, to the assembly, to find by the Journals, that out of the private fund commonly called the crown revenues, very improperly placed at his excellency's disposal, this same Horne had been paid, in 1822, £50 EXTRA, for the last year he printed these same statutes, over and above the allowance of £80, by parliament.--- And yet Maitland recommended to the assembly to pay him a third time for the same service. Truly these loyal lieut. governors may be said to have each an enormous loyal conscience, when the funds of this loyal colony and the pockets of their loyal favour-

ites (on shewing such symptoms of chymical affinity, as this honest proposal of Horne's) could be backed by the interest of the government house.

No. 74. *THE GOVERNOR'S PILGRIMAGE.*

Maitland made a pilgrimage to the east in search of loyal addresses, preceded by Strachan as his jackall; and accompanied by "the usual state." In Durham, and elsewhere, addresses were presented to him exceedingly insulting and abusive towards the assembly, a co-ordinate branch of the supreme power of the state, which addresses he received very thankfully and with the greatest complacency and satisfaction; and gazetted them, and sent them to England. For this step, the assembly, in their reply to his speech to them on the opening of the session in December 1826, did not fail to regret that his excellency had so far forgot himself. The minority of courtiers who were for a puffing encomium upon his excellency's journey, instead of the gentle reproof administered as above, consisted of Messrs. Ingersol, Attorney General, Morris, Jonas Jones, Scollick, Walsh, York Thompson, Charles Jones, Burnham, David Jones, Walker, and Cameron--12.

No. 75. *SHERIFF'S SALARY BILL.*

The renewal of a salary to sheriffs in this province was one of the rotten measures of the present parliament. The fees of their office is enough for the Sheriffs without burthening the province in order to keep them in deputies to do their work, while they share the income. For this rotten act voted *Messrs.* Atkinson, Baby, Beardsley, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Gorlon, Ingersol, all the Joneses, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Scollick, Walker, Walsh, and Wilkinson. Even admitting that one or two of the poorest sheriffs were in want of salaries, certainly the incumbents in the districts of Niagara, Gore, and Johnstown do not require £200 each.

The word upon which all shouted was "the church and Sacheverel:" and such as joined not in the shout, were insulted and knocked down: before my own door, one, with a spade, cleft the scull of another, who would not shout as they did. There happened to be a meeting-house near me, out of which they drew every thing that was in it, and burned it before the door of the house.---*Bishop Burnets's reign of Queen Anne.*

No. 76 *CLERGY RESERVES SALE BILL.* [Journals, 12th January 1827.]

The following members opposed a bill for the sale of the clergy reserves; Messrs. Burke, Gordon, Charles and Jonas Jones, Scollick, Walker, and McLean.

No. 77. *PROTECTION to the FARMERS* [Journals, 20th January.]

A resolution that 25 per cent duty is not too much to be laid on neat cattle and other live stock imported into the province, was opposed by Messrs. Beasley, Burke, Cameron, Gordon, Ingersol, Charles Jones, McLean, McDonell, Morris, White, and Wilkinson.

No. 78. *COMMERCIAL RELATIONS with the U. STATES.*

Although it must be evident to every person acquainted with this distant colony that its interest requires that the local legislature should have power to regulate its commercial intercourse with the United States, from time to time, as to said legislature might appear expedient, yet a resolution to that effect was opposed by Messrs. Beasley, Burke, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Gordon, Ingersol, C. Jones, McLean, McDonell, Morris, Scollick, York Thompson, White, and Wilkinson.

No. 79.] ALIEN BILL. [28th January, 1827.

The first division on the alien bill which Mr. Randal went home to oppose, was on the question of receiving the report. We again in this place request Mr. John Clark's constituents to recollect his solemn and voluntary oath and imprecation concerning his right arm. By his vote this day, he acknowledged many of his constituents aliens.--The bad votes were as follows: 1st. division in favour of the report; Messrs. Attorney General, Beasley, Burke, BURNHAM, Cameron, CLARK, Coleman, Cumming, Gordon, INGERSOL, C. JONES, Jonas Jones, D. Jones, McDonell, McLean, Morris, SCOLLICK, York Thompson, Atkinson, and Vankoughnet--20. Nays 20.

2nd division, same result.

3rd division. Here it must be remarked that that worthy person John Willson, speaker of the commons, was somewhat puzzled. He said he saw golden apples in the bill; much that he liked, and nothing which he could wish to see altered, altho' he by no means wanted to lose the bill. He begged some one member to take the responsibility off his shoulders, and whined so piteously as to induce Mr. White, who was opposed to the bill, and voted against it at the last, to join the administration party for once, in order to get the bill out of committee, one way or the other. So the 3rd division (41 members being present) carried the bill to a third reading. Mr. Willson, who had not had the power to have thrown it out altogether, nor did he state a wish to do so. How he and Mr. McDonald voted in committee is not recorded.

Mr. Attorney General moved for the third reading of the bill to be on the Monday following, and was supported by the court party above enumerated, and by Mr. Atkinson who was pleased to join them.

In the interim, Thompson, of York's constituents were very earnest with him not to vote away their rights, insomuch that he left the house for a few days, and the vote on Monday, was 19 to 19. The Speaker decided against the passage of the bill, and would have lain over had not Mr. Rolph (very properly) moved for its being placed on the order of the day. This was done, and then Mr. Rolph moved that Messrs. McBride, Wilkinson, Peterson, Baby, and himself of course, should be a select committee to report on the bill; which proposal, whether dictated by folly or prudence, included no legal character in the assembly, except himself, and was (no wonder) rejected. On Tuesday, Thompson came back from Toronto, and the vote was 20 to 20; again 20 to 20, and then Mr. McDonald reported progress, and the matter was deferred until Burnham should come up with his key: on Friday he was present, and the bill received a lift. On Monday, York Thompson, and Burnham, were both at their posts; and, strange to relate! McBride, who had voted for preserving the people's rights all along until this day, and who even promised to me on the latter part of the previous week, to use his influence to turn Thompson and Clark, rose up and (having obtained more light) advocated the Attorney General's measure and voted for it too; so that as Wilkinson was sick, and Atkinson against the people, the vote stood 22 for, 18 against the bill, and so it passed, to the infinite vexation of every sincere well-wisher of good government and the honour of old England. I did every thing I could to prevent its progress, by alarming the country thro' the news, by placards, and by private letters; and I sent a placard into the house on the morning of this vote, which the Attorney General replied to in his place, being fearful that it might prove a stumbling block to some of his dupes; but he found his arguments more convincing within doors than without, as the sequel proved. The Speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to Messrs. Attorney General, and John Clark, to carry the bill to the Lords, and they did so.

No. 80.

CAPT. MATTHEWS.

"Kings naturally love to hear prerogative magnified: yet on this occasion the king had nothing to say in defence of the administration. But when May, the master of the privy purse, asked him in his familiar way, what he thought now of his Lauderdale, he answered, as May himself told me, that they had objected many damned things that he had done against them, *but there was nothing objected that was against his service.* Such are the notions that many kings drink in, by which they set up an interest for themselves, in opposition to the interest of the people: and as soon as the people observe that, which they will do sooner or later, then they will naturally mind their own interest, and set it up as much in opposition to the prince: and in this contest the people will grow always too hard for the prince, unless he is able to subdue and govern them by an army."—[Bishop Burnet's History—Reign of the 2nd Charles---Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale's Terrible Persecutions.]

The private informer, upon whose doubtful testimony, Maitland, Hillier, and Robinson, attempted to ruin this truly independent Englishman, on the plea that he had called for Yankee Doodle, in a temporary theatre, occupied by some strolling players from England and the States, and who has been stated in the public prints, without contradiction, to have been Vankoughnet, had for a time the malignant satisfaction of finding his purpose gained. A report, however, was made on the subject, by a committee of parliament, and after due investigation, in the course of which they were ri-

diculed in a pamphlet printed at the king's press, and generally ascribed to Mr. Ja
Macaulay. The report was adopted by the assembly, which completely exculpat
Capt. Matthews. A motion was made that it should be printed, than which nothi
could be more reasonable, as the Captain's fair fame had been assailed in the gover
ment papers in both provinces, with much virulence, and the story had travelled ov
the United States, who hold M——tl—nd and Co. in deserved derision in consequenc
I was much astonished at the opposition made to this motion, but it was voted agai
by Messrs. Walsh, Attorney General, Coleman, Burke, Cameron, Crysler, Gobl
Jonas Jones, and the other two Joneses, McLean, Morris, Vankoughnet, and WHIT

No. 81. $200,000 *LOAN to WELLAND CANAL.*

If public improvements can be judiciously accomplished by a frugal manage
of the revenue of a colony, it is well; but for such a Government as ours
plunge deep in debt, and pledge the farms and barns of their constituents for
payment of the principal and interest, in order to put patronage into the hands of
an executive as we have at present, in whom the country has little or no confide
and to do this without enquiry too, and to enhance the value of the depreciated st
of a private company, and that too without examining into, or causing a detailed re
of its affairs-to be made to the country, such conduct deserves and has my unqualif
reprobation. It is no excuse, in my opinion, that the western members were more
mediately interested in the result of the Welland Canal. Their votes were, on
whole, rightly named bad votes; for if improvement was desirable at the expense
the people, the St. Lawrence should have been first thought of. On the Monday
which the detested alien bill was passed, Mr McBride, at the suggestion of Mr. Al
Stewart, of Niagara, moved that the assembly should take stock in the Welland Ca
to the amount of $400,000, in addition to the loan already made, but as no person ch
to second the motion, it fell to the ground; and it passed the house to take stock to
amount of $200,000; and to borrow money, on the credit of the province, to pay
installments to the directors. The majority in favor of this bill were as follows: Mes
Attorney General, Thompson of York, Atkinson, Jonas and Charles Jones, Scoll
Baby, Beasley, Burke, Cameron, Clark, Crysler, Cumming, Gordon, Hornor,
gersol, Matthews, McBride, McDonell, and McLean---20.

No. 82. *THE JURY LAWS AMENDMENT BILL* (a useful improvement)
Mr. Beardsley, was opposed (7th Feb'y, page 79) by Messrs. Walsh, Jonas Jones,
gersol, Attorney General, Burnham, Crysler, Gordon, and McDonald.

No. 83. *DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.*

Mr. John Clark, had built his last and only hopes (either of coming back to par
ment, or, if made a collector, by Robinson, on the Welland, of sending his fri
Hamilton Merritt (whose catspaw he had long been) to the next assembly.) on the
cess of his plan for dividing Lincoln, once more, into ridings, which approach ne
close boroughs, and are easier corrupted, and influenced than are great counties;
which admit great landholders, possessing estates in different sections of a county,
vote for three or four members, while the honest farmer with his 200 acres can
vote for one. John's hopes were blasted. Mr. McBride, whose conduct on alien M
day I never could comprehend, acted like a man in this one instance. He moved
John Clark's division bill should be kicked out of the house, or in other and m
parliamentary language, read that day 3 months (see p. 80 journals.) The mo
carried, tho' opposed by the Attorney General, and the following household troo
viz:---Messrs. Walsh, C. Jones, D. Jones, J. Jones, Beasley, Cameron, Clark, Cr
ler, Gordon, Ingersol, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Scollick, Vankoughnett,
York Thompson. Clark was opposed by his four colleagues.

No. 84. St. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT BILL.

This was a bill for borrowing (not for saving out of the extravagant salaries of
vernment officers, &c.) and laying out, thro' the medium of commissioners, such as
P! Maitland would have approved, a great many thousand dollars, in order to c
mence, at the cost of this province, the improvement of the St. Lawrence, at the
per end. $200,000 had been previously laid out the same season by vote to take st
in the Welland Canal, all of which, as usual, was borrowed. The votes in favour of

ting the farmers $80,000 further in debt for the above improvement, were Messrs. Attorney General, INGERSOL, CLARK, McBRIDE, YORK THOMPSON (during whose term of service, as well as the previous four years, not one farthing has been laid out in the improvement of the large and populous Home District,) Beasley, Burke, Cameron, Coleman, Crysler, Gordon, the 3 Joneses, McDonell, McLean, Morris, and Vankoughnet.---Motion lost.

No. 85. THE ATTORNEY'S HIGHWAY BILL.

This was a bill to oblige landed proprietors either to make roads thro' their lands, on the highway thro' the province, and clear the trees away on each side thereof, or if they neglected to do so, to authorize the sale of said lands, by the sheriff, altho' the proprietors could show that they had paid the full price, and in no way forfeited their titles. This measure had been tried year after year, for three years successively, and it now carried, being supported by Messrs, Jonas Jones, Attorney General, Ingersol, McBride, Atkinson, Clark, Burke, Burnham, Cameron, Crysler, C. & D. Jones, Lyons, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Scollick, and Vankoughnet. The *Lords* perceiving that it struck at the root of the British freehold system, threw the bill out.

No. 86. *MINISTERIAL ELOQUENCE.*

JUDGE JONAS JONES (see his other titles) in January 1826, said in assembly, "Mr. Rolph's language is foul, infamous, and scandalous; he (Rolph) has a vile and "democratic heart, and ought to be sent out of the country."—The members took down his words, and we have their memoranda.

It can be proved (see Col. Advo. Jan'y 12th 1826) that one day in the house in session 1825-6 as the members were separating, Jonas Jones, called Doctor Lefferty (who is a worthy and upright member, of respectable Irish descent) "a da--mn--d bl--ck-g---rd." We have the signature of some of the people's representatives attesting this fact also, which has been publicly charged against Jonas but never contradicted.

Jonas one day openly accused Hugh C. Thomson and George Hamilton, with going home to their respective places of residence, without reporting themselves to the house, in order that they might get their wages in their absence.

On the 8th December, 1826, Jonas moved a remarkable amendment to the reply to the Lt. Governor's speech, making the house say that it felt much satisfaction at the "unequivocal proofs of a substantial and regularly progressive advancement throughout "this colony, to be attributed in a great degree to *the fostering care of the provincial government*, as happily administered under his excellency."

Bad and corrupt as the assembly are said to have been, they would not swallow this, and Jonas was left in a minority consisting only of York Thompson, Scollick, Walker, Attorney General, the other 2 Joneses, Ingersol, Burnham, Cameron, and Coleman. York Thompson was Jones's 2nder.

In my paper of next week I plainly told the house and the country, that I perceived a falling off in the integrity of the independent party. Clark, Beasley, McBride, and Ingersol, proved the correctness of my statement, for as to Morris (except on Clergy Reserves to please the Scotch of Perth) Coleman, and Walsh, they never had any independence to lose, being merely creeping seekers of favor from men in office; and I think it a scandal to the judgment of Perth that Morris has been so often sent here. In the same paper (Dec. 14.) I gave notice of the publication of the Black List, and warned the poor spirited among the members that I would sum up their accounts at the close of the farce, cost what it would. I am now doing so, and I hope not in vain.

No. 87. *THE ECHO.*

4th. session; 1828, Jan'y 19.—The following members voted for an echo of the Lt. Governor's speech, as a reply, and opposed Mr. Rolph's amendment, which went to express a different opinion of the Strachanic University scheme from that which had been put, by Robinson, in Maitland's mouth, at the opening: Messrs. Attorney General, Clark, Scollick, Coleman, York Thompson, Burnham, Cameron, Gordon, and C. Jones.

No. 88. *THIRD & LAST ALIEN BILL.*

Feb'y 7th, 1828.---Mr. Jonas Jones, proposed an amendment, excluding persons from sitting in our provincial parliament, who had taken the oath of allegiance to

the U. S. government at any former period, or sat in Congress, or in any of the State legislatures. Jonas was supported in this by *Messrs* Attorney General, Gordon, C. Jones, Clark, Burnham, York Thompson, *Morris*, VanKoughnet, Cameron, Coleman, and Ingersol.

On the same day *Mr. Morris* proposed an amendment excluding from all benefit intended by the bill, those persons who had withdrawn from this province to the U. S. during the late war. This amendment, *Mr.* Charles Jones, who is said to have sojourned in Boston during a part of the contest, opposed; and *Mr.* James Wilson warned the house to take care lest it did not adopt motions which would take off some of its own members [much laughter]. *Morris* was supported by Beasley, and the same persons as supported Jonas's amendment, except the brothers Jones, and York.

The opposition to the passage of the last alien bill, 7th Feb'y, were Messrs. Gordon, *Morris*, Attorney General, C. & J. Jones, VanKoughnet, and Cameron, 7.

No. 89. THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT JUSTLY CENSURED.

"A base a wicked and an unfeeling and selfish government imparts its bad qualities in time to the great mass of the people."——*George Canning.*

The assembly, on the 4th Feb'y last, addressed his majesty, offering him their grateful thanks for having withheld his assent to the alien bill, and thankfully acknowledging the paternal feeling with which the king and his ministry and parliament, had regarded the petitions of the people, carried home by *Major* Randal, their agent.—The court party opposed this address very violently, but they numbered only 15.—Canadians, remember them; their names are, Beasley, Jonas Jones, Charles Jones, Walsh, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Gordon, Ingersol, *Morris*, Scollick, VanKoughnett, and York Thompson. The Attorney kept out of the way at the time of voting. When the address was handed to governor Maitland, to be by him sent to the king, his excellency in his official way, gave the assembly the lie direct, and flatly told them that the petition carried home by *Major* Randal, and which their address had upheld as constitutional, conveyed "groundless imputations," from which he [*Maitland*] should vindicate his government; and further, that the assembly had acted a strange and inconsistent part. [See Journals, Feb'y 12th.]

This reply caused great irritation; and the house took it up, and voted that the petition carried home by Major Randal, did not, in their opinion, "contain any GROUNDLESS imputations against the government of this colony." The minority, against supporting the people's rights, on this occasion, and for propping up Strachan and Robinson's evil measures, were Messrs. Walsh, VanKoughnet, Attorney General, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Jonas & Charles Jones [David kept below, it being the last session], Coleman, Gordon, Ingersol, Morris, Scollick, and York Thompson.

No. 90. *THE $44,444 McGILL JOB.*

This was a wicked vote. The security offered was merely the promissory note at ten years after date, of a Montreal mercantile house, and a lien on a property for which the borrower held a doubtful and encumbered title, along with others. Moreover, the country had no money to lend, was embarrassed by a heavy private, public, and district debt; and this loan proposed to involve the province in £10,000 more, with very doubtful means of repayment. The cash was to be lent to the nephew and heir of a man who had wallowed, during a long life, in the midst of public money, and who has a pension of $2000, out of the farmers' hard earnings, for doing nothing. Had the job succeeded, it would not have enriched the country one farthing, but have strengthened the hands of the executive, by enabling McGill to speculate to a greater extent in Montreal, and to come up next winter, for Hastings, as a ministerial member.—Lastly; the vote was partial, militating against the advantages which might hereafter be claimed for other manufactures; and it was surely absurd to refuse one furnace £150, and grant another 10,000*l.* Moreover, it was depriving future assemblies of the power of exercising a sound judgment in encouraging other domestic establishments by premiums, loans, and bounties. I never was doubtful of Doctor Lefferty, nor distrusted his independence on any occasion, except this. On the first division, in favour of the loan, Messrs Attorney General, *Bidwell*, Beasley, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Lefferty, Jonas Jones, Ingersol, *McBride*, McLean, Morris, *Pe-*

Morris, *Peterson*, both the Thomsons, Vankoughnet, and White---19. Nays 16.---Those in italics deserted the bill.

I used many stratagems to thwart this mad project. I wrote against it in the newspaper, and kept all my work hands up on the Wednesday night, to give place to Mr. Fothergill's luminous speech; I wrote privately to persons in the country begging of them to instruct their representatives, and argued the case with some of the members, while I was urging the constituents of others, who were then in town, to use their influence; I also found out and explained the defective nature of Mr. McGill's title, but it was all of little avail. At last I hit upon an expedient which gained time and reduced their majority to one, by the pure force of ridicule. I wrote a petition turning the proposed loan into a jest, and got Mr. Timothy Street, who fully entered into my views, to sign it; Captain Matthews laid it before the House, with infinite gravity, and it was read and greatly reprobated, but fully answered the purpose. On the third reading of the bill, Mr. McBride, in obedience to the will of his friends in Niagara, tomahawked it by his casting vote. Speaker Willson, had voted for it in committee; consequently, had McBride staid away like Scollick and others, as if under doubts, this foolish and wicked grant would have been carried very smoothly, thro' Speaker Willson's means.---The final vote stood as follows; Yeas, Attorney General, Beasley, Cameron, Clark, Coffman, Gordon, Ingersol, Lefferty, Jonas Jones. McDonell, Mc Lean, Morris, York and Kingston Thompsons, (I wish the latter would candidly give his reasons in his paper for that vote), White, and Vankoughnet---16. Nays, Baby, Beardsley, Bidwell, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons (he was very sick), McBride, McCall, McDonald, Matthews, Perry, Peterson, Randal, Rolph, Walsh, Wilkinson, and James Wilson---17.---Eleven members were absent.

I never, on any occasion, was so fully satisfied of the invisible corruption which exists in popular assemblies, as in this same instance.

No. 91. *THE HUMBUG UNIVERSITY, OR STRACHAN AS HE IS.*

Before going into particulars concerning this court project, I shall subjoin some few extracts from Burnet, Lord Bishop of Salisbury's History of England, during his time.

"The universities, Oxford especially, have been very unhappily successful in corrupting the principles of those, who were sent to be bred among them; so that few of them escaped the taint of it, and the generality of the clergy were not only ill-principled, but ill-tempered; they exclaimed against all moderation as endangering the church; though it is visible, that the church is in no sort of danger from either the numbers or the interest that the dissenters have among us, which by reason of the toleration is now so quieted, that nothing can keep up any heat in those matters, but the folly and bad humour that the clergy are possessed with, and which they infuse into all those with whom they have credit."

"The convocation took care to mention none of those greater abuses, of which many among themselves were eminently guilty; such as pluralities, non-residence, the neglect of their cures, and the irregularities in the lives of the clergy, which were too visible."---Ib.

"The next, and indeed the greatest care of the new ministry, was the managing the elections to parliament. Unheard-of methods were used to secure them: in London, and in all parts of England, but more remarkably in the great cities, there was a vast concourse of rude multitudes brought together, who behaved themselves in so boisterous a manner, that it was not safe, and in many places not possible, for those who had a right to vote, to come and give their votes for a whig; open violence was used in several parts: this was so general through the whole kingdom all at the same time, that it was visible the thing had been for some time concerted, and the proper methods and tools had been prepared for it.---The established clergy had a great share in this: for, besides a course, for some months, of inflaming sermons, they went about from house to house, pressing their people to show, on this great occasion, their zeal for the church, and now or never to save it."---[Bishop Burnet's History of the Reign of Queen Anne.]

"Yet I must say there are many things in it, (the church of England) that have been very uneasy to me."

"The requiring subscriptions to the Thirty-nine Articles is a great imposition. I believe them all myself. But as those, about original sin and predestination might be expressed more unexceptionably, so I think it is a better way to let such matters continue to be still the standard of doctrine, with some few corrections, and to censure those who teach any contrary tenets, than to oblige all that serve in the church to subscribe them."—Ib.

Archdeacons' visitations were an invention of the latter ages, in which the bishops, neglecting their duty, cast a great part of their care upon them. Now their visitations are only for form and for fees; and they are a charge on the clergy; so when this matter is well looked into, I hope archdeacons, with many other burthens, that lay heavy on the clergy, shall be taken away. All the various instruments, upon which heavy fees must be raised, were the infamous contrivances of the canonists, and can never be maintained when well examined.—Ib.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury's opinion of Oxford and Cambridge in 1710.—In those seats of education, instead of being formed to love their country and constitution, the laws and liberties of it, they are rather disposed to love arbitrary government, and to become slaves to absolute monarchy: a change of interest, preventive of some other consideration, may set them right again as to the public; but they have no inward principle of love to their country, and of public liberty: so that they are easily brought to like slavery, if they may be the tools for managing it.—Ib.

The report of a select committee of the assembly, on the petition of nearly 6000 persons, against Doctor Strachan's misrepresentations and university charter, is well known to the reading public. Like the address to his majesty, founded thereon, it sets forth that Doctor Strachan's letter and ecclesiastical chart, were inaccurate in important respects, and calculated to lead the British government into serious errors. It states that only a small proportion of the people of U. C. are members of the church of England; that there was no peculiar tendency toward that church; that nothing could be more grievous and alarming than the apprehension of a design to erect an established church, with exclusive privileges; that Strachan's insinuations against the methodist ministers were false and slanderous; that the charter ought to be cancelled, and a new one granted, suited to the people's wants and wishes; that the monies arising from the sale of clergy lands should be appropriated to promote education, and internal improvements, &c. &c.

On the 28th, the following eight persons, voted against the report altogether; and that it might not be received nor entertained by the house of assembly; viz. Messrs. Walsh, Attorney General, York Thompson, Scollick, Clark, McLean, Burnham, and Vankoughnett.—The Joneses kept out of the way, and so did Gordon.

On the 20th March, an address to his majesty, founded upon and agreeing with the report, which the house had adopted, as its opinion and judgment, was moved. It was opposed by Messrs. Jonas Jones (the Attorney General being absent), Burnham, Cameron, Sheriff McDonell, McLean, Morris, Scollick, York Thompson, and Van-Koughnett—9. No other Jones voted any way, and Morris would have supported the address had "internal improvements," been struck out, but as that was not done, it afforded him a decent pretext to record his name in the court list. Coleman said they should not catch him in the religious trap, he would vote for the address, which he ridiculed, however, as a measure from which no good could be expected.

When Zaccheus Burnham, a converted episcopalian, from presbyterianism, was asked if he thought Strachan's chart correct; he replied he did not see any errors in it, within his knowledge—and Scollick opened his mouth and said "I cannot form any idea." Beardsley, could not answer the same question, without further enquiry. Gordon, had no reason whatever to doubt the correctness of the chart, in as far as the different denominations were concerned!!! [Gordon is the son of a Scots Presbyterian minister, but like the Eethunes, we suppose he must have been brought up to the more courtly creed of the church of England.] Is Strachan's chart correct? quoth the committee to John Clark, who turned round for his own advantage lately. "Why," says John, "I really cannot say whether it is or not."---When Wm. Thompson, member for 24,000 of the inhabitants of this colony was asked if the clergymen of the different christian denominations not specified in Doctor Strachan's chart, were few and seemingly ignorant, as that person had asserted. Thompson replied he thought THEY WERE, except the baptists. Gordon thought so too, consequently has but a poor opinion of the catholic clergy in his neighbourhood. John Clark, did not know. [The foregoing question enumerated all the baptists, half the presbyterians, all the catholics, quakers, tunkards, menonists, unitarians, moravians, independents, &c.]

No. 92. ROBERT RANDAL vs HENRY J. BOULTON.

Bill to allow Judge Willis to investigate and try the extraordinary case of Robert Randal, Esquire, in respect to the property at the Chaudiere Falls, which Henry Boulton had obtained out of his hands in the manner described in his (Mr. Randal's) petition, and in the report of a select committee of the assembly, adopted by the house.

Against the bill for allowing Boulton's conduct, and the whole case to be tried over again by Judge Willis, voted Messrs. Attorney General, Jonas Jones, Scollick, McDonald, McDonell, Coleman, Burnham, Vankoughnet, David Jones, Morris, Cameron, and McLean—12. The House, however, did Mr. Randal justice; the above members were the minority---and the bill went to the Lords, to be instantly laid under the ta-

ble.—Morris's conduct was very extraordinary.—He said at the third reading, that had this been a bill to allow the case to be tried over again by the court of king's bench he would have agreed to it, but he had taken good care when the house was in committee of the whole on the bill, not to propose any such amendment, nor did he now offer to go back into committee to repair according to his own plan the glaring injustice believed to have been done Mr. Randal. I never saw selfishness and Scotch low cunning more visibly displayed in the world, than by Morris, during the last session.

No. 93. Revenue raised in Quebec &c. under the 14th Geo. III. Until lately, I was ignorant that the duties raised upon the people, on goods imported, by virtue of the act of the 14th George IIIrd, were not granted by the commons, but merely subtracted from the sum wanted, and a vote required for the balance. Such, however, is the case—and a most dangerous, evil and unconstitutional principle is thereby annually recognized. The people surrender into the hands of a colonial unchecked government, a large revenue, raised upon the governed; and allow it to be squandered on persons who ill deserve it; to the injury of the province.—A resolution was proposed on the evening before the close of the session, pledging the House to take the sums arising under the above act under the control of parliament. Nineteen voted in favor of this resolve. But the following 21 persons, thought it safer to trust this $20,000 or $30,000 a year, in the hands of Sir Peregrine and Doctor Strachan, and opposed the resolve—viz. Messrs. Attorney General, Walsh, Jonas Jones, McLean, Burnham, , McDonell and Cameron of Glengarry, Coleman, and Vankoughnet.

No. 94. Mr. JAMES CROOKS.

I discover by the Journals that Mr. Crooks's terms of absence from his parliamentary duties, without leave of the House, became so long and frequent as to cause Colonel Nichol to move that the House should order his attendance. The vote was 16 to 17, and Mr. Crooks had leave to take his time, so he kept away until a new writ had been ordered for Lennox and Addington, and did not then vote on the question of subjectship therein involved. When he came down from Flamboro' I perceived that his votes were generally with the court party.

No. 95. ADJUTANT GENERAL COFFIN, AND THE MILITARY COLONELS.

On the 5th March 1823, Colonel Nichol, Colonel Gordon, Colonel Crooks, Colonel Ruttan, Colonel Burwell, Colonel Robert Hamilton, Colonel Hagerman, Colonel Morris, Colonel Bostwick, Colonel Archibald McLean, Colonel Vankoughnet, with Subalterns Shaver, Gates, and Casey, and Commissioner Charles Jones, (15 persons) voted £865 annually (= to $1460) as a salary to Ensign Nathaniel Coffin (of the half-pay or superannuated regulars) for acting as Adjutant General of Militia;—and they at same time relieved him of the easy burthen of the said office (the duties of which could be all done with ease by the assistant) by voting a salary to an assistant adjutant general of $600 a year; the same 15 militia worthies voted, thirdly, $340 for contingencies, ie pens, ink, paper, and postages, to the aforesaid splendid establishment.—This profligate measure was completed in all its parts and made permanent. It was proposed to limit its operation to four years, which was opposed by Colonels Nichol, Ruttan, R. Hamilton, Archibald McLean, Burwell, Hagerman, Vankoughnet, McDonell, and Bostwick, and by Messrs. Shaver, C. Jones, and Gates. So that altho' Colonels Crooks, Gordon, and Morris, of the Royal Scotch Fairservice corps, were absent, the bill passed on the 10th March, 1823.

Fitzgibbon, who was then assistant to Coffin, and did the whole business of the department, has never been known to lose an advantage for lack of what polite people call a good stock of assurance; he had, moreover, a peculiar knack of his own, which fitted him extremely well for a lobby member—so he came forward next session (January, 1824) and asked an additional $200 a year of salary, as assistant. O yes, O yes, responded the militia guardians of the public purse—and Fitz's income from that source instantly became $800 instead of $600, and the profligate allowance was made permanent to his successors in office. In favor of this capsheaf to parliamentary folly voted Colonels Burwell, Baldwin, &c. [For votes see No. 43 a, page 18.]

No. 96. A PENSION TO THE CHAPLAIN.

It is well and generally known that the Reverend Robert Addison has nearly $1000 a year salary as a Church of England parson at Niagara, and further that he is a very extensive landholder, and a wealthy man. As it was inconvenient for him longer to earn an extra sum as chaplain to the assembly, by a personal attendance at York, Mr. Hagerman moved, seconded by Vankoughnet, that A PENSION of $200 a year, for

life should be settled on him! No sooner said than done—Messrs. McDonell, Clark, Walsh, Baldwin, Wilmot, Kerr, Ruttan, Crooks, Gates, Burwell, Vankoughnet, Nichol, Archibald McLean, and Geo. and Rob. Hamilton, supported the motion, which became a law.

No. 97. ORANGE CLUB BILL.

This bill to put down the Orangemen, was thus named in the Assembly.—Doctor Baldwin moved that it should be engrossed, and the yeas were Messrs. George Hamilton, Clark, Nichol, Randal, Wilmot, John Willson, Baby, Hornor, Gordon, Baldwin, Jones of Leeds, Hagerman, Crooks, and Casey—14. The nays were Messrs. Willson, Jones of Leeds, Hagerman, Crooks, and Casey—14. The nays were Messrs. Chisholm, Pattie, Ruttan, Kerr, Burwell, R. Hamilton, Vankoughnet, Shaver, Walsh, and Bostwick—10. Next morning, however, when Doctor Baldwin moved for the final passage of the bill, Mr. Hagerman either slipt out of the House, or came late in the day so that he was out of his place when the vote was taken, as was Mr. Wilmot. To the enemies of the bill was added Messrs. Casey and Gates,—it was 12 to 12, and the Speaker tomahawked the bill, so that the Orangemen remained as before. Messrs. Hagerman and Wilmot were in their places the same day, and divided on the next division.

No. 98. PARSON STRACHAN'S COMMON SCHOOL BILL.

That vile tool of a corrupt government, old Speaker Willson, brought in the act to make permanent the Common School Bill. Little did the country know the insidious provisions of Willson's bill, and how much it changed and altered the original, or else Willson's name would have been universally execrated. The fact is, for I now know it, old Willson got the bill from Dr. Strachan, cut and dry, and yet he (Willson) introduced it as his own. [See statutes chap. 8—Passed Jan. 19th 1844.] It provides, among other things, that £600 a year shall be at the disposal of such a board of education as Maitland may choose to set up (Strachan Robinson and Co. are its present members) for the purpose of being employed in the purchase of books, and tracts, designed to afford moral and RELIGIOUS instruction, to be distributed among the district boards of education (Strachan and Co. again here) and in indigent settlements. So that the old Speaker and his supporters became catspaws to Strachan, and made a permanent public provision out of the province funds for purchasing Episcopalian books and tracts to convert the youths of the colony to the established faith. I printed by contract at one time 2000 English *Church* catechisms and was paid out of this fund. The rest of the cash went to England, with Strachan, who brought back thousands of episcopalian books for youth, never ordering any thing larger than a tract to be printed within the colony.

This statute debars teachers from receiving a share of the school money until examined and approved of by one of Strachan's district boards of education—the appropriation of the trustees of the school goes for nothing, although they are the proper judges. Strachan's cunning enabled him to perceive that such a clause as this would lay the poor teacher of youth, entirely at the mercy (not of his worthy employers but) of his (Strachan's) convenient and courtly boards; for unless a member of the board certifies to the fitness of the applicant, &c. &c. he has no share in the common school money. In the Home District, the case of Mr. Appleton, is enough to excite horror in the minds of the country people, against this busy intermeddling priest; that case is before the legislature, and will yet receive due attention. Strachan and his board, in this district, have, I hear, restricted the common school money, to 22 schools only, of their own arbitrary selection. The accounting of all parties is to the Lords of the Treasury in England; and whether there is any corporation dinners, &c. at 2 guineas a head, deducted, I know not. There must have been a very deluded majority in favor of having a good bill thus most shamefully mutilated to serve the political purpose of a corrupt administration, for it appears by the journals that no division took place during the progress of the bill through the Commons. Dr. Strachan's craft consisted in getting John Willson, then an undeservedly popular member, to father the measure; and should teach the people caution, so that men of shrewdness, as well as integrity, may hereafter sit in our assemblies. Within a month or so after John Willson did the archdeacon this especial service, I find his reverence did him the honor, to gazette his name as a favourite of royalty, along with Colonels Crooks and Chisholm, as a Burlington Canal Commissioner.

No. *The vote for sending Colonels Givens and Coffin to jail for contempt of the people's representatives in parliament.*—Against sending Coffin to prison, voted Messrs.

Attorney General, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, D. Jones, Jonas Jones, McLean, Morris, Scollick, VanKoughnet, and Walsh.—Colonel Thompson of York, went out of the house until the voting was over.——Against sending Givens to jail, voted Messrs. Attorney General, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Jonas Jones, McLean, Morris, Scollick, VanKoughnet, and Walsh.

No. 100. *CANAL COMMISSIONERS.....SEARCH WARRANTS.*

A colonial legislature, such as has hitherto existed in Upper Canada, is no great blessing, further than that it accustoms the people to a popular mode of administering government. A governor and council durst never have gone the lengths to which the corruptions of our small assemblies have carried them. I perceive that about $18,000, if not $16,000, were voted to the commissioners who had the luck to be appointed to manage the enquiries into the best mode of improving the navigation. Two thirds of that money was waste profusion and extravagance. The act, chap. 11th, statutes 1824, has a clause (the 30th) which is very unjust, and would, if generally acted on, put the country in an uproar. Deputy Collectors of the customs are thereby empowered to call on magistrates for warrants and to enter shops or dwelling houses and search for and take supposed smuggled goods: and it is for the shopkeeper or inhabitant to prove that the articles so seized have paid duty---a fact which, however true, in many cases could not possibly be proven. For the passage of this last named odious statute (see clause 30th) voted Messrs. Attorney General, Speaker Willson, Burwell, Arch'd McLean, Gordon, Randal, McMartin, Clark, Kerr, Robert Hamilton, Ruttan, Jonas Jones, Hagerman, Muirs, McDonell, Shaver, and Bostwick---17. This is the only instance in which we have had to record Mr. Randal's name as dividing in favour of what we really think a very bad measure, during a period of eight years.

No. 101. *ISAAC FRASER, of ERNEST TOWN.*

When Isaac was member for the counties of Lennox and Addington, he not only voted for the Gag Law, along with Durand, Jonas Jones, Burwell, &c. but also *opposed* the repeal of the 44th of the late king, commonly called the Gourlay Banishment Act. He also brought in Father Strachan's petition to the assembly, for a grant of a sum of money, to be paid out of the provincial treasury, for the maintenance and preparation of the Father (Strachan)'s theological students of the established church of England. Strachan's emissaries and friends, in these counties, are now supporting Fraser, in opposition to the present worthy and upright representative of the counties, Mr. Peter Perry. They play a very plausible game; not openly attempting to oppose both the late members, only Mr. Perry, because he has not sufficient abilities. They like Mr. Bidwell very well, and profess highly to approve of the manly stand he has taken, and they are determined to vote for him and *Mr. Fraser*, "a man (as they say) of equal integrity and great parliamentary experience. But it wont do Isaac, it wont do—you are scarcely fit even to be named as a competitor to Mr. Perry; you have been weighed and found wanting, while he has maintained his integrity to the very last.

No. 102. *BLACK AND ALL BLACK.*

In Oct. 1818, Peter Howard, brought in a bill to *increase* the wages of assemblymen; and Mr. Vankoughnet brought in another, to take away the Receiver General's poundage and to give a salary in lieu thereof. This *economical* measure Van has kept agoing these last 10 years, session after session, as a popular veil for his political rottenness---also Mr. Jones brought in a bill to provide a salary for the Speaker of the upper house, and a pension (of $5200 a year I believe) to the old C. J.—Vankoughnet seconded Jonas Jones's motion for passing the Gag-Law.

In Feb'y 1819---Messrs. W. H. Merritt, John Clark, C. Ingersol, George Adams, S. P. Jarvis, and others sent a fulsome address to Sir P. Maitland puffing his administration, and denouncing Mr. Gourlay's conduct as seditious, and disloyal. Mr. G. was then in jail.

No. 103. *DOCTOR BALDWIN.*

In Feb'y 1821, Doctor Baldwin actually proposed lawyer Allan McLean, whose name figures in this work, as Speaker. The Doctor was promptly seconded by lawyer Hagerman, but the measure did not carry.

In one of his retrenchment speeches in 1824, "Dr. Baldwin said, there was a 'clerk in the Governor's office, who had £180 a year from the people of this province, 'while he, at the same time, was a student at law, and acted as clerk to his master, 'attending to his own private business! Was this not, he asked, an extravagant waste 'of public money?"——In 1827, however, this gentleman felt no repugnance, when

he solicited the two Speakers, to appoint his nephew librarian to both houses of parliament, altho' said nephew was then "a student at law, and acted as clerk to his master (Dr. Baldwin himself), attending to his own private business." Old John Willson willingly gave in to the request of his old friend, and the doctor's student had the job.. Speaking of Baldwin, Carey, in his Observer observes "Where *self* was concerned, he was always vigilant, always active. When he possessed but a few acres of land, he advocated the justice of the bill for the assessment and sale of wild land, (for the purpose of making and improving the roads) when he got possession, by the death of Miss Russel of 51000 acres, he termed the very act that he had advocated, arbitrary, oppressive and usurious!"——Carey was an eye-witness to "the good old times," and having taken some dislike to Doctor Baldwin, out came the following facts---which my readers may know more of than myself.

The doctor was one of the committee who reported and advocated the extraordinary militia bill, authorising 12 days' training during profound peace, and empowering the doctor himself [as a militia colonel] to commit to prison, without trial, for 48 hours, all non-commissioned officers and privates, guilty, in his opinion, of disobedience of orders! But, when he found public opinion excited against the measure, he withdrew from the house on its final passage, altho' requested to remain and vote against it!

Mr. Peterson moved to throw it out---Dr. Baldwin opposed the motion! Casey's clause to limit its operation to two years, was opposed by Baldwin who moved to fill up the blank with four years, and succeeded! One ulterior object of the bill may have been to encrease the salaries of the Adjutant General and his Deputy. By this favorite measure of Doctor Baldwin, those compelled to serve in flank companies, were subjected to great loss of time, and trouble and expense.

In March 1826, when Mr. McDonell introduced into the assembly the petition against what has been called the Orange association, he remarked that the proceedings of the Orangemen were calculated to disturb the public peace, and insult persons of the Roman Catholic religion---and he moved that Lawyers Hagerman and Baldwin might be appointed a committee to consider said petition. Doctor Baldwin said he could not decline accepting the trust reposed in him by Mr. McDonell, altho' he himself was a member of the united church of England and Ireland, and hoped his offspring, in whom he had inculcated the principles of the established church, would continue worthy members of it."---[As a matter of course when the late difficulties arose respecting the Alien Question and the Strachanic University the doctor holding very different sentiments from the great mass of the people, left them to shift for themselves ---and perceiving that his opinions did not and could not coincide with theirs, he, with a manly candour, sometime ago, published in the Freeman an address to the freeholders of the county of York, absolutely declining to come forward as a candidate.--- I wish the freeholders throughout Upper Canada would keep in mind that many other persons who, like the doctor, remained in the back ground during the alien and religious difficulties, are nevertheless now shoving themselves forward in the several towns and counties, as candidates for the suffrages of a people whose wishes and desires they never will and never can represent.]

No. 104. NIAGARA DISTRICT CANDIDATES.

It looks squally in Lincoln—Messrs. William Crooks, John Clark, and George Adams, are said to have united their stocks—but we trust they will meet a signal defeat. Samuel Street, Thomas Clark, George A. Ball, William Crooks, and (we think) George Adams also—joined and led the terrible persecution which arose out of the protest signed by them against the validity of Mr. Randal's election. It would be paying Mr. Randal a poor compliment if the district were to associate with him either Crooks, Ball, Adams, or Clark. Those who have read Gourlay's work on Canada will remember that in Mr. Wm. Crooks's report of Grimsby, he undervalues all other denominations of Christians while he puffs the church of England to the very clouds. The Methodists, Baptists, &c. would do well to look to Mr. Crooks's recorded opinions in Gourlay's work, about "the all devouring wolf," before they trust him in parliament:--as to Messrs. Clark and Adams, they are fowls of the same feather. In favor of the annoying and most injudicious petition of Crooks, Ball, Clark, Street, and their associates against Mr. Randal, the victim of their m*****, voted in the assembly, 1825, Messrs. Walker, Attorney General, Gordon, David Jones, Charles Jones, Sheriff McDonell, W. Morris, Vankoughnet, and Atch. McLean.—Said Archy has since got hold of Mr. Randal's valuable property in Cornwall, at sheriff's sale (at the suit of Thomas Clark) for £45.

No.105. THE MINORITY, who voted for the Attorney General's motion, 30th January, 1828, to suppress and blot out from the Journals of Parliament the motion upon which 50 copies of WILLIAM FORSYTH'S petition, complaining of the grievous outrage committed, by the military, upon his magnificent estate at the Falls, consisted of Messrs. Walsh, Attorney General, Thompson of York, Burnham, Cameron, Gordon, Ingersol, Jonas and Charles Jones, Morris, Scollick, and Vankoughnet.

Mr. BIDWELL'S EXPULSION.

Mr. Bidwell, senior, was expelled the House of Assembly in 1822, thro' the influence of the Attorney General, whose superficial legal acquirements were totally eclipsed by the more solid and useful skill and learning of his venerable antagonist. The expulsion violated the rights of the counties which had elected Mr. Bidwell, gave rise to the infamous design against the people's liberties, called the alien question--- and was so illegal that a bill had afterwards to be passed in its justification. The journals being burnt I cannot now ascertain with accuracy the names of all the persons who voted for this wicked measure, but a friend has handed me the following list, in which if any error has crept I shall willingly rectify it---and voters can readily learn the truth in their counties.---For the expulsion voted Messrs. Hagerman, Attorney General, Crooks, Jonas Jones. McDonell, Wilmot, Burwell, Ruttan, P. Robinson, two McLeans, Morris, McMartin, Vankoughnet, Gordon, and two other members.

APPENDIX.---Mr. James Wilson, finally voted against giving the Attorney General any remuneration for going to England.—The votes on the King's Bench Bill I cannot obtain.---Some trivial errors have crept into my account of the vote against Mr. R. Stanton, for illegal conduct as a returning officer,

POSTSCRIPT.---York, June 30th.---The Hon. Mr. Justice Willis, has been deprived of his commission as a judge, by the Lt. Governor, acting with the advice of Doctor Strachan, and the Attorney General. Surely the country will cry to heaven to interpose in behalf of those who have suffered for their adherence to the principles of eternal justice in this beautiful province.

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